The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVII---NO. 8. MASSILLON, OHIO, AUGUST 9, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,530.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

In effect June 2, 1889.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 06 a. m.	No. 5 6 06 a. m.
No. 4 3 08 p. m.	No. 1 10 00 a. m.
No. 8 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 32 p. m
Local 8 45 p. m.	Local 2 15 p m

Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 20 a. m.	No. 3 7 00 a.m
No. 6 1 13 p. m.	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 5 25 p. m	No. 7 6 40 p.m
Local 8 35 a m	Local 3 50 p.m

In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8 Daily	2 50 a. m.
No. 10 Daily except Sunday	3 05 a. m.
No. 4 Daily	1 12 p. m
No 20 Daily except Sunday	4 25 p. m
No. 14 Daily except Sunday	7 30 a. m
Local	12:00 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1 Daily except Sunday	3 25 a. m
No. 11 Daily except sundao	10 13 a. m
No. 9 Daily	11 08 a. m
No 3 Daily	5 48 p m
No. 19 Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m
Local	8:20 a. m

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 25 Express 10 10 p m	No. 2 Express 10 36 a m
No. 27 Express 4 20 a m	No. 38 Express 3.47 p m
No. 3 Express 3.08 p m	No. 28 Express 10 32 p m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law, Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President. C. Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T RALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W H KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No 59 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 9 p m. Office open day and night

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street

MANUFACTORIES.

PHILIP BLUMENSCHEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars Princeton, Ills,

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron structures

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

TINWARE.

HENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms

W. A. Redmond,

Late examining corps, U. S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S and Foreign patents No 615 F street, N. W. Washington, D. C Send for circular.

Pittsburgh Female College,

—AND—

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Also, schools of Elocution and Fine Arts Full courses of study leading to graduation in each Also special courses of study. Central, healthful. 23 teachers. Superior home comforts and care for young ladies Thirty-fifth year opens Sept 10th Rates moderate Send for catalogue and full information to the President

REV. A. HONORIOUS, Pittsburgh, Pa

Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Council of the City of Massillon, O at the office of the City Clerk, at the corner of Erie and Tremont streets in said city until 12th day of August A D 1889, at 2 o'clock M for the construction of a sewer on East Main street from Prospect street to a point 100 feet east of Front street in sewer district No 1 according to plans profiles specifications now on file in the office of the City Civil Engineer of said city

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check on the state of Ohio, United States or solvent and responsible person That of the bidder accepted a contract will be required into and its performance properly secured

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids

By order of the City Council

H W LOELLER
Clerk of the City of Massillon.

MASSILLON, July 8th, 1889.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Samuel Stoner late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 23 day of July 1889.

MILO W SPONSLER,
Administrator

For Sale

Cyrus H Stover, Administrator of Joanna Pollock's estate, will sell at Public sale, August 24 at 1 o'clock p. m., one house and lot situated at Youngstown Hill. Term sCash.

A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A Victor Clover Huller good as new. Size No. 3, late pattern, built by the Newark Machine Co, Columbus, O. Inquire of E. Anderson, Independent Office, Massillon O.

REPUB STATE CONVENTION

THE CLANS GATHERING AT HARRISBURG TO NOMINATE A TREASURER.

Boyer's Nomination Cut and Dried—All the Delegates on the Ground Will Have Peace at Any Price—state Chairman Andrews to be Renominated.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 7.—Two monstrous white wings seemed to flap lazily in the air just over the Lochiel hotel. A real picture of peace gave birth to the vision, and later in the night there was a doubt as to whether it was a mere demonstration of the occult, for it seemed as though doves fluttered in through the windows of every room of the hotel and perched upon the grand staircase railing overlooking the crowded lobby down stairs. If they were not to be seen, they could be heard cooing. Everybody heard them. Peace became universal.

Gen. Frank Reeder, of Easton, was the first to snort—as a political warhorse will—and sigh for a fight. He deftly tried to knock a chip off Walter Lyon's shoulder by allowing it to be announced that he would be a candidate for temporary chairman of to-day's convention. About sundown a dove spotted the general, flew straight to his bosom, and the gallant-looking gentleman clapped his coat over the bird, and, holding up his other hand, cooed: "I'm no candidate, I'm for peace."

No Anti-Trust Plank Needed.

There are some political carpenters who are not satisfied with the architecture of Republican platforms in late years, so they came here, just a few of them, however, with keen-edged saws and sharpened axes ready to make a change, and it was rather a startling innovation they proposed. It was not a double-nailed plank, or an additional step to reach the platform, but it was a fancy turret, with the signboard "Against Trusts." But on each of the saws there soon perched a dove. Then the axes fell powerless. The carpenters hadn't the heart to murder peace.

Still another vague suspicion of a fight floated in the air when the country delegates began discussing the temperance features of to-day's platform. One man wanted a local option plank inserted, so that the ultra-temperance counties could be pacified without involving the large cities of the state. But suddenly he and a handful of followers became charmed by the seductive lulling of a whole bevy of doves.

All Ready for the Convention.

All is ready for the convention, which meets at 10 a. m. to-day. Decorators are at work in the opera house hanging bright-colored bunting throughout the hall in graceful designs, and otherwise throwing a cheerful look on it. Secretary Leach, of the state committee, has engaged a band, which will be instructed to play low, soft music, and not disturb the harmony of the convention by trying to blow the roof off the opera house.

It has been decided to make Walter Lyon, of Pittsburg, temporary chairman, and Senator Delamater permanent chairman. Brooks, the father of the high license law, had been spoken of for permanent chairman, but unquestionably that would have emphasized high license too much. On the other hand, Delamater can be given a boost in this way in his gubernatorial canvass. It gives him more prominence.

Who Will Name Them.

Senator Boies Penrose, of Philadelphia, will nominate H. K. Boyer, of Philadelphia, for state treasurer. Walter Lyon had been talked of as a second to the motion, but twenty-five others are anxious for the same chance to be heard.

Representative Andrews will be nominated for state chairman by a man from the west. Gen. Frank Reeder will be chairman of the committee on resolutions, and David Lane will be chairman of the committee on organization.

On Their Way to Boston.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The presidential party arrived at Jersey City at 3:20. They were met by Cornelius N Bliss, chairman of the state committee and President Choate, of the Fall River Steamboat line, and escorted to the tug Belvidere, which was in waiting at the dock adjoining the depot. A trip was taken in the tug as far as the narrows. Salutes of twenty-one guns were fired from Fort Wadsworth and Lafayette as the tug passed. Returning up the harbor, the distinguished party reached the Fall River line pier a few minutes before 5 o'clock, and were immediately escorted to the steamer Pilgrim and at 5:30 started for Boston, where they will arrive early in the morning. Secretary Rusk did not accompany the president on the boat, but took a carriage to a hotel as he intends remaining in New York for a few days.

A Tragedy at Guthrie.

GUTHRIE, I. T., Aug 7. Dr. Twomley, senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of Twomley & Winters, shot and instantly killed George Stevens yesterday. For some weeks a dispute existed between the men the grocery firm claiming half the ground on which Stevens placed business was located. While talking the matter over yesterday a motion on Stevens' part was interpreted by Twomley as an attempt to draw his pistol and in an instant the ground fired Mr Twomley gave himself up and was placed in the custody of Capt Comanch of the United States army. The murdered man leaves a widow and one child at Nicky Vich.

Murder at Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Aug. 7.—Harry Moyer, of Superintendent Hugus' carpenter force, Monday night shot and instantly killed James McCormack. There had been a row between the men last Sunday, and McCormack came into Moyer's tent about 9 o'clock and began to abuse him and drew a revolver. Moyer drew a revolver and shot McCormack through the heart. He was arrested and locked up. He claims the shooting was done in self-defense. McCormack's body was taken to the morgue. Moyer is from Norristown and McCormack, who was a tramp, from Philadelphia.

British Men-of-War Collide.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The British men-of-war Black Prince and Invincible collided to-day while starting for the naval parade and both were badly damaged.

IMPORTED GLASS WORKERS.

United States District Attorney Lyon Says That the Law Has Been Violated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—A report has been received at the treasury department from Walter Lyon, the United States district attorney at Pittsburg, in regard to twenty-five English glass blowers, alleged to have been brought to this country in violation of the alien contract labor law. Mr. Lyon states that he is satisfied, after making the investigation requested by the secretary of the treasury, that the law was violated. He will delay action in the matter, pending instructions from Secretary Windom as to what course he shall pursue. The glass blowers are employed in the glass works of Chambers & McKee, at Jeannette, Pa. They were procured by a Knights of Labor assembly in Pittsburg from a similar assembly in England.

Will Carry the Case Up.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—It transpires that Chambers & McKee will carry the case of the imported English glass workers at their Jeannette factory to the United States supreme court, if necessary. H. Sellers McKee, of the firm, speaking of the matter, said: "Suppose these men were brought here under contract, are not all the musicians and operatic singers brought into this country from Europe imported? Isn't this labor? and isn't it contracted for across the water? If managers have a right to make contracts in Europe with high salaried labor, why should we not have the same right to make an agreement with low salaried, or common labor? There is no difference. We have been charged with making contracts with the men in Europe to come here and work for us. Why we did not have them two weeks until we discharged three of them for drunkenness. Now, if we had a contract to give these people employment, we couldn't discharge them, could we? If any attempt is made to take our employes away from us and send them back to England, we will resist it. As soon as any steps are taken, we will give bail for the men and make an appeal. If necessary, we will carry it to the supreme court and test the matter. We have no desire to antagonize anybody or resist the laws: but we will protect our men from outside interference."

Meeting of Electric Light Association.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 7.—The American Electric Light Association convention met here yesterday. President E. R. Weeks, of Kansas City, read the annual address showing great progress. About 200 delegates were present. A resolution was offered for a committee to co-operate with Mayor Grant in respect to the world's fair in New York in 1892. Mr Denhart, of Chicago, moved to amend by inserting Chicago instead of New York. Mr. Weeks proposed Kansas City. The resolution was finally amended so as not to commit the convention to the support of any city. The committee on revision of constitution reported. The report will come up Thursday. Messrs A. R. Fole, of Cincinnati; J. F. Morrison, of Baltimore; F. P. Whipple, of Detroit, and others read papers on practical subjects connected with electricity. The subject of electrical execution will come up to-day.

A Serious Wreck.

WESTON, Neb., Aug. 7.—A serious wreck occurred on the Omaha and Republican Valley branch of the Union Pacific, near this place. Freight train No. 5, with a swith engine coupled head as a helper, went through a bridge which had been weakened by the heavy rain of Monday night, demolishing the two engines and a number of cars. The engineers and firemen, together with Yardmaster Conklin, of Valparaiso, went down with the wreck. Conklin was crushed so badly that he died in a few minutes after being released. Engineer Mitchell had both legs crushed and died from his injuries. Engineer Morgan had an eye gouged out and the two firemen were scalded and otherwise injured.

Three Italians Killed.

BRADFORD, Pa., Aug. 7.—A bad wreck occurred on the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad this morning at 10 o'clock in front of the depot at Eldred. The construction train had backed up to the depot loaded with Italians and steel rails. In a few moments a long freight train that was due came thundering along and before the brakes could be set crashed into the construction train. Rails and cars were twisted in all shapes. Two of the cars were thrown in such a manner as to demolish the front of the depot. Three Italians, Antonio Killerno, Cerand Polanno and Frane Callo, were crushed in the debris. The former had both legs crushed and will die.

Locating the Seat of Government.

BISMARCK, Dak., Aug. 7.—The report of the committee on public institutions was presented to the constitutional convention. It locates the seat of government at Bismarck. The report was indorsed by the majority of the committee and in all probability will be adopted. In the afternoon the article providing for township organization was discussed, many of the delegates opposing it on the ground that counties should be permitted to adopt or reject the system by a vote of the people.

The Right One Died.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 7.—William John ston, a well known young man with his sweetheart, Miss Sadie Atmes, arrived Tuesday night as spectators at a wedding. After the ceremony he begged her to be his wife. The girl declined to do, when he suddenly drew a revolver and fired both nearly passing through her head. Physicians say she will die. She refuses to point out, or identify the

Suffrage Workers Examination.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7. A special dispatch from Prairie Mer. to The Picayune says John L Sullivan and party arrived here about 8 o'clock. Sullivan was arrested before Justice Carter and waived examination and was placed under $2,000 bond to appear before the circuit court, special term to be held here Aug. 12. Sullivan will leave for Pass Christian and will remain there until the court meets.

Judge Cummin Much Better.

ALTOONA, Pa., Aug 7 - Judge Cummin, of the Johnstown commission, has greatly improved and his consulting physician believes that the crisis has passed and also thinks that his recovery is possible

LIVE WASHINGTON ITEMS.

HAPPY CHINAMEN SAIL FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR HOME.

Secretary Rusk to Discuss the Cattle Question With Representative Railroad Men—A Court of Inquiry to Investigate the Grounding of the Boston—An Expedition to Lake Nyassa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The following has been received from San Francisco: The twelve Chinese making transit of the United States from Havana to Hong Kong, recently permitted to land at New Orleans, by instruction from Washington, left there on the 27th, arriving at San Francisco on the evening of the 31st ult., and sailing westward from this port on the steamship Belgic on Saturday, the 3d inst. A party of six more Chinese leaving New Orleans the same date, made the trans-continental journey and also sailed on the Belgic.

Will Sign for the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Before the secretary of war left Washington he directed Chief Clerk Tweedale to sign requisitions and other papers requiring the secretary's signature. This authority is conveyed under the act of March 4, 1874. Mr. Tweedale does not act as secretary, as was erroneously stated when Mr. Proctor was last absent.

Uncle Jerry in New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Rusk, who left Washington with the president, goes no farther than New York, where an important conference will be held to-day. The programme is to have a number of representative railroad men and Senator McPherson meet the secretary at the Fifth Avenue hotel, at 10 a. m., to discuss matters connected with diseased cattle in transhipment. The secretary wants to have the railroads so arrange matters that they can control the cattle coming over them roads at convenient points, where they may be inspected the more thoroughly. It is the intention of the agricultural department to do all in its power to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle. Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry in the agricultural department will also be present at the meeting.

Will Investigate the Boston's Grounding.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—When Secretary Tracy returns to Washington a court of inquiry will be ordered to investigate the circumstances attending the grounding of the Boston on Rose Rock and her subsequent collision with the Vermont in New York harbor. The naval regulations provide for such an investigation. Capt. Okane, of the Boston, is considered a careful and competent officer, and it is the belief among naval officers that both mishaps were purely accidental and in no way the result of negligence. A naval officer is authority for the statement that the damage to the Boston from her grounding is greater than reported. Commodore John C. Walker, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, who returned from Newport yesterday afternoon, says that the rock on which the Boston grounded was not buoyed

An Expedition to Lake Nyassa.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—In a report to the department of state E. W. Smith, consul at Mozambique, states that a Portuguese named Serpa Pinto will head an expedition to Lake Nyassa, and it is feared that the result of the expedition will be a great disturbance in the country and destruction of the peace so long existing between Mokololo natives and foreign merchants established in the country. With Serpo Pinto are two engineers, who are to make a survey of the country between Shamo and Blantyre for the purpose of laying down a railroad to the latter place. The 350 natives forming the escort will proceed by the river Shire instead of overland.

Woolen Mills Shut Down.

OSWEGO N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Oswego and Riverside Woolen mills at Oswego Falls, which were seized by the sheriff on an attachment for $112,000 in action brought by Juilliard, Cumby and Mercereau, of A. D. Juilliard & Co., New York, are the largest factories in this part of the state. The principal figure in the action is Juilliard Bunsult, who previously was at the head of the eastern agent of the Oswego Falls Manufacturing company, organized thirteen years ago. In 1884 a new corporation was formed the Riverside and Oswego mills, including the Oswego Falls concern and factories near Providence, R. I., where the headquarters of the new company were established. It is alleged that Juilliard held no stock in the concern, he simply advancing them money as it was wanted. This, however, is denied by some who claim that he is a large stockholder. The estimated value of the mill is $1,500,000 and 120 persons employed. The monthly pay roll was $22,000. The mill has shut down.

Mistake Often Leads to Suicide.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., Aug. 7.—Miss Jennie Tatum, aged about 60 years, was found hanging from a limb of a tree near her home, in the vicinity of Hillsboro, Monday morning. Miss Tatum, her mother and sister, nearly as old as herself, have lived near Hillsboro for many years and had the entire respect and confidence of the community. The only theory which accounts satisfactory for the deceased act is that Miss Tatum, discouraged, was mistaken in the support prospects and mortification at being dependent upon the charity of neighbors so wrought upon her faculties and preyed upon her mind as to lead her to commit the deed.

Arbitrators Unable to Agree.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Col W. P. Rend, Lyman J. Gage and J. E. Williams, who were appointed a committee of arbitration to settle the mine trouble at Streator, announced that they were unable to agree and presented separate propositions for the consideration of those concerned. A conference between the mine owners and the men will be held to settle, if possible, the differences existing between them.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—The Maybrick jury is expected to render a verdict to-day.

FLY OLD MAN CAUGHT.

Arrest of Eben E. Allen for Forging Certificates of Stock.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Eben S. Allen, president of the Green Line Street Car company, was arrested for forging certificates of stock, for about 700 shares. He was locked up in police headquarters. He has been president of the company for a long time, and connected with the company for twenty-five years. The amount of Allen's defalcation is stated to be $125,000 or $130,000. The prisoner has made a confession, in which he says that four years ago he became financially interested in a patent fire escape. He lost all the money he put in, and in the embarrassment thus caused he yielded to the temptation to raise money by false issues of stock.

He forged the signatures of the company's treasurer and secretary and sold about 700 shares of this bogus stock. Many of the shares are now in the hands of innocent holders. The false issue went over four years without detection. Yesterday in President Allen's absence a broker called at the office to have some stock transferred for a purchaser. The treasurer in making the necessary comparison with the books saw that the share numbers were duplicates. A meeting of directors was at once summoned and President Allen's guilt being apparent it was decided to cause his arrest. Upon being locked up at police headquarters Mr. Allen broke down and made a full statement to the foregoing effect. The directors have decided to prosecute him to the full extent of the law.

A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Three Children and a Man Burned to Death by the Explosion of Naptha in a Pleasure Boat—Two Others Injured.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—At 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, while the yacht Cedar Ridge, owned by Mr. L. L. Crocker, of East Buffalo, was being got ready for a trip down the river, and just as the engineer had started the fire, two explosions occurred on board in rapid succession. The yacht at once took fire and burned to the water's edge. Of those on board the following were killed: Ethel and Larney Crocker, girls, burned; Howard Crocker, a boy, drowned. John Rubenstein, a carpenter working on the dock, was burned to death by his boat house taking fire from the boat. The injured are: Charlotte Crocker, Miss McLean, a friend. Both were badly burned. Engineer Peter Coalmeyer, burned. The explosion was due to the naptha by which the boiler was heated. Mr. Crocker is superintendent of the New York Central stock yards at East Buffalo, and the three children killed belonged to him.

As soon as the explosions were heard a boatman named Calen Tolsma got a boat and hurrying alongside picked up Miss McLean who was badly burned. She was taken to the homeopathic hospital. The people who hurried to the scene were first attracted by the sight of Mr. Crocker's little son, who stood on the yacht's

Deck in a Dazed Condition.

almost surrounded by the flame. He seemed unable to move, and when a man named Charles Schweigel reached a pike pole to him the boy did not take hold of it, and, moment later he fell back into the fire and was burned to a crisp in full view of the horrified spectators. Mr. Schweigel's face was badly scorched while he was trying to get the little boy to grasp the pole. Attention was now directed to John Rubenstein, the carpenter, a man about 30 years old, who was clinging to a rafter in the shed that extended out over the yacht. He could not be reached and after hanging a few moments he apparently became suffocated and dropped into the flames below. He leaves a widow and five small children. Two other children of Mr. Crocker, Lemuel Lemuel aged 10 years, and Ethel, aged 9 years, also perished in the flames.

The Boat Destroyed.

Another child, Charlotte aged 11 years was blown into the water, whence she was rescued and sent with Miss McLean to the hospital. The yacht was what is known as a naphtha launch, the fuel being naphtha. It was of fifteen tons burden. It is supposed that some defect in the tank allowed the naphtha to leak out, and when the engineer struck a match to light the fuel under the boiler the loose naphtha exploded. The boat was bought by Mr Crocker in New York last spring. It is completely destroyed, as is also the boat house. Miss McLean was visiting the Crocker family from Detroit. Mr Crocker himself barely escaped with his life. He is almost crazed by his bereavement. His wife has been very ill and it is feared she cannot survive this shock. The condition of Miss McLean and Charlotte Crocker was reported late as serious, but not necessarily fatal

Not a Harmonious Meeting.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 8.—The meeting of the state board of charities the coal operators of Northern Illinois, and representatives of the miners to settle the miners strike was not a harmonious one. The coal operators were greatly incensed at the action of the board in having previously held a secret conference with the operators, and their temper was further aroused by the announcement that no proxy would be allowed to ask questions. Representative Mooney who appointed the miners intimated that the presiding officers of the meeting were more friendly to the operators than was good for the miners though they would suppress the expression. Finally after much parleying the miners were allowed to be heard.

Telegraphic Communication Cut Off.

RACE TRACK, Brighton Beach, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Manager Engeman yesterday gave orders to cut off all telegraphic communication between the Brighton Beach race course and outside pool rooms. Every precaution will be taken to prevent the sending of the betting and the results of the races to New York and elsewhere

An Old Feud Breaks Out Anew.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 8.—At Bambo yesterday an old feud between the Prices and Stewarts, which originated last year over the employment of a colored dancing master, was renewed. The Stewart brothers attacked Price and there was some knocking down and the Stewarts drew their pistols, but before any one was hurt they were arrested.

CONSPIRACY UNEARTHED.

DOCUMENTS FOUND ON DERVISHES TO PROVE THE STATEMENT.

Deserters from the Egyptian Army, Headed by Traitors, Were to Have Joined Wad-El N'Jumi—The Agreement Not Kept—London Papers Still Harping on the Seizure of the Black Diamond.

CAIRO, Aug. 7.—The startling news comes from Toski, the scene of Saturday's overthrow of the Dervishes hordes, that documents have been found in the abandoned camp of Wad-El N'Jumi and upon the dead bodies of his sheikhs which prove the existence of a widespread conspiracy, with its center among high officials of the Egyptian army and prominent Egyptian leaders in Cairo itself. The invasion by Wad-El N'Jumi with his handful of Dervishes is shown by these documents to have been merely an incident of this conspiracy, which was to have been followed by wholesale treason on the part of the Egyptian army. These disclosures serve to explain what has up to this time puzzled everybody here how the leader of the Dervishes expected to accomplish anything with the insignificant force he brought with him across the desert. It is now clear that he expected to be joined at the Nile by deserters from the Egyptian army itself, headed by the traitors, with whom he had been in correspondence, and by some of the tribes upon whose friends Egypt had counted. Just why the traitors at the last moment abandoned the brave Dervish leader to his fate and how it came that their treachery was not consummated is not yet clear. It is quite likely, however, that their plans were to throw off their masks and join Wad-El N'Jumi's invaders after they had crossed the Nile, and that Col. Wodehouse's determination to prevent their reaching the river at all hazards and his unexpected success in carrying out this purpose threw the conspirators into confusion and disorganized their carefully laid plans.

Commenting on the Seizure.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The seizure of the Black Diamond has again directed public attention to the questions at issue between England and the United States on the subject of the seal fisheries in Behring sea, and the newspapers comment very freely upon what most of them agree in describing as the latest outrage. The St. James Gazette very emphatically condemns the seizure and believes that the English speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic are tired of the dodges of political tricksters, resorted to to further their own selfish purposes, such as the dismissal of the British minister at Washington and the present gratuitous outrage. The Gazette trusts that Sir Julian Pauncefote's presence at the time on Lake will hasten a settlement of the vexed questions involved in Black Diamond seizure

The Government's Policy.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—In the house of commons yesterday recent events in Egypt became the subject of animated discussion, and the government was questioned as to its intentions regarding that country. Mr. W. H. Smith stated that the government had no intention of following up the success of Gen. Grenfell by occupying Dongola or Berber. The victory which had just crowned the British arms he declared would in no wise change the policy which England had consistently pursued in Egypt. That policy was simply to maintain the integrity of Egyptian territory and defend the present frontiers. The government would engage in no adventurous plans for extending these frontiers

FOR THE GOOD OF MANKIND.

The National Water-Ways Convention Meets and Elects Officers.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 7.—The national water-ways convention was called to order at 2 p. m. by Judge Solon H. Clough. E. P. Bacon, of Milwaukee, was made temporary chairman, Hon. F. L. Seaile, of St. Cloud, secretary. While the committee on credentials was out J. J. Hill delivered a speech urging the need of channels that would allow vessels of seventeen feet draught to get into the inner ports. Ignatius Donnelly followed, saying that a canal would eventually be built to connect the lakes with the river. Hon Lewis Adams, of Buffalo, was chosen permanent chairman, W. F. Street, secretary, and W. F. Phelps, of Duluth, and George E. Merrill, of Ashland, assistants. Vice presidents were appointed as follows: J. S. Dunham, of Illinois, N. P. Haugen, of Wisconsin, H. W. Seymour of Michigan; William Thurston, of New York, J. C. Flynn, of Minnesota; Hon Nathan Frank, of Missouri; E. S. Emery, of North Dakota; John J. Gushing of South Dakota

After the appointment of a committee on resolutions, Col. Graves, of Duluth, read some resolutions from the Duluth board of trade asking that the convention continue its efforts to the lakes alone. Bettis, of Grand Forks, N. D., who wants some irrigating canals, objected vigorously. Finally the committee on resolutions was left to report all the waterways of the west and northwest, if it sees fit. In the event, Ignatius Donnelly can depart for Pennsylvania and the whole city will go out to hear him.

Postponement Necessary.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—At a meeting yesterday of the New England Trunk Line association and the southern association, Commissioner Tuttle presiding, it was decided not to and after Sept 1 the present rates from all points in New England to all points in the south and southeast shall be the same This will apply to all routes.

Ruled Off a Track for Life.

RACE TRACK, Saratoga, Aug. 7.—The executive committee were not at all pleased with the running of Ballston yesterday and both horse and trainer were ruled off for life. No blame whatever is attached to Isaac Murphy, as it is believed he tried all he possibly could to win. The committee will try to find out the real owners of Ballston, and should they succeed they will be ruled off also.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

ABOUT DAVID SWING.

A CHICAGO PHILOSOPHER AND THEOLOGIAN OF NOTE.

He Was First Made Famous by His Opposition to Orthodox Doctrines and Subsequent Expulsion from the Church—The Father of Mississippi Valley's Literature.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—When I opened the book of De Tocqueville on "The American Democracy" it was with a natural thrill of satisfaction that I read his prophecy concerning our Mississippi valley. "It is," he said, "the most magnificent dwelling place prepared by God for man's abode." Of that home, De Tocqueville thought, a dominant race of men should spring. As I am but a scribe I can best touch upon those influences of this section that have become apparent within sixty years. As our architects have already realized their hopes, I as a mere dreamer in letters may whisper of those forces which I attribute to the black soil of the Mississippi valley. As the builders toil over the vast structures at Chicago, I must begin to work with my implements of western philosophy and romance. What is literature in the west? What spiritual fruitage its brotherhood? In what way and how soon is the library of the Mississippi valley to be added to the richest treasures of a world?

If I survey my own organism with any any pride, I behold a restless hope of applause, or perhaps of fruition, although I am not capable of grasping the idea of fruition merely for itself. If I look on nature, I am impelled to believe that the desire for notice is in all things. A cowboy might call it "the hunch to yawp," and as that expression comes from the soil, I look on it with favor. If I behold myself publishing a book, why should I not also take notice of the mental phenomena accompanying that vain act? The reviewer of the east regards that book as the challenge of an enemy, and I at once swear a warfare against him. If I see a school of bullhead minnows close to the shores of a lake, in two inches of water, shall I not also discern the shadowy presence of a formidable father fish in the deep, with eyes of fury for all prey hunters?

Why should I not preserve my book after it is in print? What is it in me, doing this thing, irrespective of my sense of merit—for I know now, exactly, that I can never be as Gibbon. I am not like Shakespeare. Look on us, then, O reader, as flowers in the field. The great sunflower spreads to heaven. His ambition is undeniable. His effloresence is mighty—patent—universal. Beside him, with equal variety of personal straining, pushes a daisy out of the earth. Its rivalry of the gigantic star is evident to my eyes. And over there is a white rose, which hopes to outdo all other bloom in the field. Everywhere, in all these bursts ings out of the soil, there is private ambition, disquieting to many, grateful to few.

Relying on nature, and the ever living God of nature, I have looked, too, upon our field of letters. The weeds are full in flower. The roses are few. The sunflowers are splendid in their disdain, and fat. We who are walking weeds are sensual, like bunch grass. As I have become independent in thought—that is, true to the soil that feeds me in every breath and every breaking of my fast—I find that I owe something of allegiance to other stalks in this region. If a strong man led me to hope eminence may come to my valley and rest on one of its sons? Yes. There is a man named David Swing, who sits in his lonely home, "as still as Plato," and about his person there gathers the aroma of greatness. We approach him with respect. His name honors Chicago, city of a million, I thought so ten years ago. I am surer of it now. Who is David Swing, that his existence should give me these suggestions and this allegiance?

DAVID SWING.

When he was young he was a professor of dead languages at a school in Oxford, O. When he had been translated to Chicago he impressed our busy people with the qualities of his mind. At that time the orthodox hell was falling out of fashion, and Professor Swing, turned to minister, softened it, in order to adjust John Calvin to George Peabody. There was a little fellow, bound in old calf that rubbed off, dry, musty and marvelously acute in theology. His name was Patton. He's now a great light in London, I guess. He assayed this hell of the young professor, and served notice on David Swing to take himself and his mitigated hell, or no hell, out of the church.

I asked Professor Swing yesterday how that hit him. Did he want to go? Does the dart of the persecutor hurt its victim?

He said no, and finally he said yes. He said his wife grieved. And then, perhaps, he wiped a tear out of his eye, but he assured me that the wicked doctrines of the orthodox church were passing away, and quoted the last assembly down's trials. He dwelt on the word universal," thinking many things which I could not grasp—about all believers coming together, as in the early centuries.

I was a very young man when Patton triumphed over David Swing. I read the proceedings in the Presbytery and blamed David Swing for not getting out. Yesterday he said he got out willingly—he intended to leave. I believe the "churching" made David Swing famous over a good part of the world. Presbyterians of the Hudibras type held him up for Satan, but only aided in distinguishing him. At last he settled in a house near the lake on the west side—and became eminent.

I asked him how it felt to be eminent—was he eminent?—was there a boom in May and a dull season in August? Whether or not his learned mind informs him on these matters I cannot say. He shrunk from thinking on the subject. He said the callers were not many. He saw all of them. Men, I believe, are afraid of him. He is a wise man, and does not reply to argument. His silence repels. He said there was one letter a day from some of his readers to which he always replied.

When the Central church was formed it was believed the prosaic pulpit would soon die out. Poor David Swing would soon be left without support. A theatre was rented, to the scandal of many in Christendom. It has come, of late years, that this theatrical idea—this accident—has put David Swing forward as the pope of Chicago. Strangers visit Central Music hall out of gentle deference to religion and urgent response to curiosity. I reckon that a good part of the worldly "eminence" has spread North to him.

In town there is a resentment against David Swing. The Philistine declares that Swing preaches to millionaires. I blamed him for it yesterday. He said it was a lie. He preaches to 1,500 poor men each Sunday. He told me that over a thousand did not pay a cent. He did not regret the lie. He merely observed that it was a lie, as he would notice that the electric lights of the restaurant were a part of the architecture.

I would love him if I could get near to him. In telling him this I learned he had never had an intimate man associate—he said "chum." We talked of Robert McIntyre, and the great man said McIntyre was delighting the people. McIntyre was not bogus. I told the great man that Robert and I had debated coming over to 403 Superior street. "I feel," said David Swing of the stranger, "that I am as well acquainted with McIntyre as with you." True, every word. Were I to live ten thousand years I should never be nearer to this thinking man—a man of solitude, hurt by almost every word he hears, yet not once complaining—not learning—stabbing with his own words, as he is stabbed. If there were a woman who constantly retreated from men—who had read all the books that all her circle together had read—this woman would be a David Swing.

There have existed tentatively on the outskirts of journalism in Chicago a number of weekly and monthly magazines. These flowers have in no single instance gone beyond a demonstration of their own vanity. The almighty dollar, creator of the heavens and the earth hereabouts, has refused them his "aid," or his other patronage, and they have expired. Their withered memories strew these parts. For every one of them David Swing wrote. He wrote—as a man rarely refuses to act for pallbearer. He was the head and front of literature, and he ran mad to die cutting its teeth. We spoke of it only of the envious, and their gibe at all these obsequies. Both of us noted the naturalness of events. But he would not hope for a literature. He lives like Socrates, in the testimony of his disciples, and I must doubt that David Swing will ever speak, except through our memorabilia. Laissez-faire is written on his face. "There is nothing to write," he says.

And I, who am buckled with the harness and hope to write until the day of my death—and always write of this valley—I strive to understand the forces that hold him so true to solitude and laissez-faire. Sometimes I attribute his indifference to the environment of theology. I told him I discovered the preacher in him. He said it narrowed his thoughts to the moral. He must put only certain stuff over the signature "David Swing." I answered him that learning was all moral and severe. He at once admitted it. He could not be Aristophrunes. Yet I believe the man would be glad if he had been a voice of the soil, like Walt Whitman. Great is the man who writes as Whitman wrote, though fate has happily saved me from imbibing the torrent of the gray poet.

David Swing has written some of the wisest and strangest things I have seen on paper. His "I Have Forgotten," in the celebrated Easter Current of 1886, gave me hope. His latest scripture I have in a recent paper. "Of course," he says, "we can live and move and finally die, without having any new forms or new hopes for the western intellect. We can have our thinking and creating done in New York, Boston or London, but but it is difficult to avoid the wish that the Mississippi valley might cease to be a literary beggar and might aspire to a personal independence.'

It is difficult, but David Swing is ready to do it. It is his disciples, not he, who have declared that they separately exist. He said he had been up late at a dinner. I found it to be a literary club. I asked if there were any other scribe in the lot except himself. He named Frank Gilbert. There are 150 men in the society. But he said all men were literary men. He said Gunsaulus could edit The Herald or Tribune.

In the eyes of this master his disciples could do so little, what was the sense of one pretending to be a better scribe than the others? I find him in himself well wedded to the status quo. The literati of Chicago—not a one of whom can write, I fear—this suits him. His own English is careless. What odds?

He kindly went with me to our Press club. The fellows received him with distinction such as I have not seen them accord to another Chicagoan. Opie Read took his pipe out of his mouth and talked like a father. The guest sate shrinkingly, irresponsive—ready to go. The young men came forward and expressed facetiously their deep sense of respect for him and his attainments. At the billiard table on the way out he took a cue and observed that he should have played billiards but for the fact that in most things save writing he was left handed. To hear people remark the fact chastised him. At the foot of the stairs his face was flushed. He had passed through a scene that tried his nerves.

JOHN MCGOVERN.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

HOW UNCLE SAM PAYS HIS VETERAN PROTECTORS.

A Wonderful Machine Which Sends Money Quarterly to 425,000 Pensioners—Thirty Who Draw Cash on Account of the Revolutionary War.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Now that the pension office is attracting so much attention in the press of the country, and an investigation is being made of charges against the management, it may be interesting to inquire what the pension office is, and to take a look at its great distribution scheme in operation. It is not easy to comprehend the magnitude of the processes carried on in the huge red building, and unless we put ourselves in the hands of one who knows the bureau in all its complexities and ramifications we shall make but sorry work of our effort to learn something about the mysteries of pension paying. Luckily we fall into the hands of such a good Samaritan, and he takes us a walk of a mile or more round the long corridors, showing us where applications for pensions come in, where they are filed and indexed, where they are assigned to various divisions for examination and review, first by law officers and then by medical examiners, where appeals are heard and the assistance of the board of re-review called in by disappointed applicants, where the reports of the 5,000 local examiners scattered throughout the country are received and filed, where hundreds of clerks sit day after day doing nothing but writing letters to pensioners, applicants and inquirers; and after we have completed the long circuit and taken this superficial look at the machine we appreciate better than ever before its wonderful capacity and the magnitude of the war which left such a necessity behind its pages of blood and destruction.

"This is the hardest working department of the government," says our guide. "We are now paying out money to pensioners at the rate of $1,500,000 a week, but this is the smallest part of our trouble, for the payments are made at the local pension offices, located at eighteen cities. The pension agency at Columbus, O., is the largest one in the country, paying out more than $8,000,000 a year. Next to that is the one at Indianapolis, Chicago being third and Topeka, Kan., fourth. Topeka is a small city, and Kansas is by no means one of our most populous states, but so many old soldiers have gone out there to make homes for themselves on the prairie that our pension payments are very large at that office, six and a half millions yearly. It may surprise you to learn that the agent at Knoxville, Tenn., pays out nearly four millions a year, and the one at Louisville, Ky., two and a half millions. So you see a good deal of our money goes to the southern and border states.

"A new senator from one of the northern states was in here one day, and he said: 'Well, there is one thing I am glad of—we don't have to pay any pensions to the southern states.' 'That is where you are mistaken,' I replied; 'we pay a great many pensions in the southern states. We have now on our rolls 12,000 pensioners in Kentucky, 8,000 in Tennessee, 4,000 in Texas, and about a thousand in each of the other gulf states. In the northern states there is not a county without all the way from half a dozen to five or six thousand pensioners. Of the states New York has the greatest number, 45,000, Ohio coming second with nearly 44,000, and Pennsylvania third with 43,000. Indiana has 4,000 more pensioners than Illinois, though the population of the latter state is much greater. Why this is so I can't tell. Into each of these five states the pension office sends more than a million dollars a quarter, in sums ranging from $3 to $500 to each individual.'

"One of the curiosities of the pension laws is the large number of different rates that have been allowed. Between the rates of $1 a month and $166.66 a month, the highest and lowest rates, there are 149 different rates on the rolls. It seems odd to pay $2.66 per month to some pensioners and $2.66⅔ to others, or $13.33 to some and $13.33⅓ to others. Yet this is done under the various laws passed by congress. Twelve dollars a month is the pension drawn by 25,000 invalids and 85,000 widows, minors and dependents, a larger number than at any other rate. All but 8,000 of the widows draw this sum per month. Seventy thousand invalids draw $4 a month, 50,000 $6, 65,000 $8, 20,000 $10, 12,000 $16, 14,000 $24, 12,000 $30, 3,000 $36, 2,500 $45, 1,500 $50 and 1,000 $72. Three widows and orphans draw $100 a month, and four $166.66 a month. More than 33,000 of the pensioners get from the government the pittance of $2 a month or less, several hundred of these getting only $1 a month.

"It has been said that all the veterans of the late war, or nearly all, are on the pension rolls. This is not true. For of 2,800,000 men who went into the war of the rebellion, only 425,000 pensioners are now carried on the rolls. So you see that there is but one pension for every seven soldiers. The rolls show 20,000 pensioners of the war with Mexico; 15,000 of them survivors. There are more than 10,000 pensioners of the war of 1812, about 700 of them being survivors. Not a single survivor remains of the Revolutionary war, though 30 pensioners on account of that war are still on the rolls, all of them widows. This is rather strange, considering that the last battle of the Revolution was fought about 103 years ago, but some of the survivors of that war were lusty old chaps, who married late in life and left young widows to draw their pensions for them. Say a youth of 16 served in the Revolution. At 65 years of age he married a girl of 20; that girl would be only 89 years old now. Rather odd that a century of time, full of so much history, can be so easily spanned by the lives of man and wife, isn't it?

"I suppose," continued the guide, as we passed by room after room filled with young women working typewriters, "that this is the greatest institution for letter writing in the world. In a year the commissioner of pensions receives nearly three millions of communications, about two millions of which are answered immediately. Just think of a mail of ten thousand letters a day, the answers to many of these requiring hours of investigation and research and the writing of letters varying in length from a single page to ten pages of typewritten sheets. Without the typewriter we should have to have in this office 3,000 clerks, and now we do the work with less than 1,400. But do you wonder that we need them all? Why, in one year the commissioner receives about 160,000 letters from congressmen making inquiries about the pensions of their constituents. Of course these must be promptly and carefully answered, or there will be a row somewhere.

"Some very queer letters come here. Every once in a while some poor woman writes, inclosing an old ambrotype of her missing husband, and asking the pension office to search the world for him. One woman wrote Commissioner Black asking to have the school house in her district moved and placed in the center of the district, saying it took her boy so long to go to and from the school that he wasn't of much use to her about the house. Of course she needed him, as his father is a crippled soldier. Letters of advice concerning the conduct of the pension office pour in by the thousand, and it is a dull mail that does not bring a curse upon the head of the commissioner because somebody's pension has been refused. People think the pension office can do anything, grant them big pensions without form or evidence, loan them money, make holiday gifts, and so on. One of the saddest letters I ever read was from a woman out in Ohio who had lost a boy in the war. He had been shot in the swamps near Baton Rouge, La., and his body was never recovered. She implored the pension commissioner to send men down there to hunt the swamps for his bones, and declared she would die happy if she could recover the remains of her boy and have them buried beside herself.

"The chief disabilities for which pensions are granted? That is a question everybody asks. There appears to be a general curiosity concerning the injuries men receive in battle and army life. Well, in round numbers 120,000 pensioners suffered gunshot wounds. Eleven or twelve thousand of these were hit in the face, 2,300 in the neck, 9,000 in the chest, 3,500 in the back, 11,000 in the shoulder, 14,000 in the hand, 21,000 in the thigh, 19,000 in the leg and 7,000 in the foot. Of the amputations 3,600 were of the arm, 1,400 of a part of the hand, and only 4 of the hand itself. While 2,800 legs were taken off and 1,400 parts of feet, only 4 amputations of the foot alone are on the records. More than 40,000 cases of disability are charged to rheumatism, and more than 55,000 to chronic diarrhœa. There are about 800 cases of total blindness, the same number of loss of sight of one eye, 150 cases of one eye lost, 16,000 diseases of the eyes, 1,500 of total deafness and 9,000 of partial deafness.

"Of course the pension office carries [illegible] many thousand of homes. But at times every time it discovers a deal of harm, as you would see if you could look into the thousands of cases of fraudulent pensions with which the office has had to deal. Many thousands of men have committed perjury in order to get a pension of $8 or $10 a month, and, more than that, have induced their friends to commit perjury for their benefit. I often wonder at the good nature of physicians and surgeons in helping poor devils to get pensions to which they are not entitled. Doctors sometimes have wonderfully retentive memories, as in a case which was put through the other day. The surgeon had seen the claimant but once in his life, and that more than a quarter of a century ago. Yet he presumed to remember the condition of the man's lungs at that time, though he had passed but five minutes in his company while on his rounds of vaccination. We have had applications come in here for pensions on account of decayed teeth, falling hair, bunions and corns that were brought on by the long marches of the war, for failing eyes that were perfectly good till the claimants had reached the age of 60 or more, for frost bites and bad teeth. One man wanted a pension for obesity. He persisted in his declaration that it was on account of his life in the army that he afterward grew so fat he couldn't see his knees or do a day's work. He didn't get a pension, however, nor did the man who complained that his army experiences had so demoralized his morals that he could no longer follow his profession of preaching the Gospel.

"There was a queer case out west, now nearly forgotten, in which a young man who taught school during the war, and who hurt himself while out hunting just as his twin brother returned home from the south, managed to get a pension for amputation of the leg. It happened that the brother who was in the army had been discharged from the hospital shortly before leaving the service, with a slight wound in the leg, and as this wound chanced to be in the same place, and of much the same character as that which his brother had suffered, the latter on losing his leg personated the soldier and drew pension for nearly a dozen years. The wound in the leg of the soldier quickly healed, and the two exchanged identities.

"The soldiers of the late war are now scattered all over the world," concluded the guide. "Every quarter pension money orders or checks are sent to Mexico, Alaska, Central and South America, China, India and even to Greenland and Iceland. All told there are nearly 2,500 pensioners who reside in foreign countries, many of them the widows of soldiers who have returned to their native lands to pass their declining years with the old folks at home."

WALTER WELLMAN.

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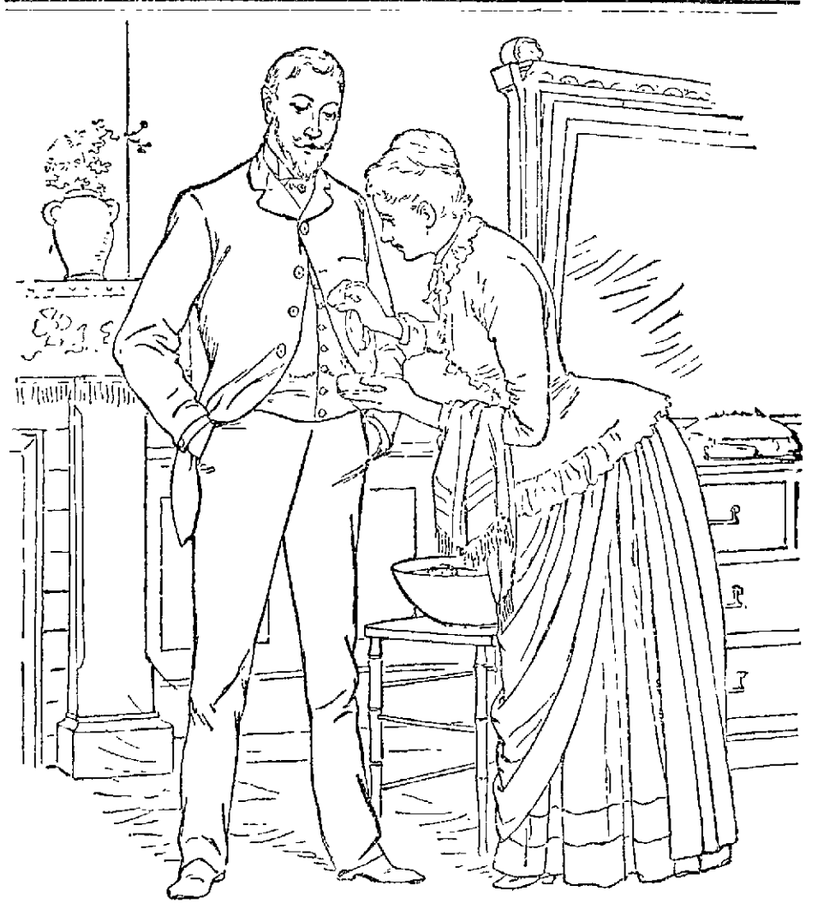

If there is a "grease spot" on your clothes, stop at the grocer's on your way home and get a cake of Ivory Soap. Apply it to the spot with a piece of flannel, wet with hot water; rub well, then wet a clean place on the flannel and rub again to remove the soap. If the spot is of long standing, use a nail brush. Ivory Soap may be safely used upon any cloth, for it will not impair its strength or change the color.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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SOME OLD TIME STYLES.

HOW THEY COMPARE WITH THE FASHIONS OF THE PRESENT.

Thirty Years Ago Hoops and a Profusion of Primary Colors Were the Proper Thing—Fall Wraps and Riding Habits Then and Now.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—How grateful we should be that those who get up the fashions went back to directoire days for the present modes, and did not stop at 1860 for the styles which were then in vogue! I came across some fashion books of those days, and the pictures in them are enough to make your hair stand on end. I hope I shall die before fashion gets around to them again. I present two of the styles of those days in contrast to those of today, so that if there are any persons now living who insist that "old times were better than the new," they may look at them and forever after hold their peace.

FALL COSTUMES 1860 AND 1889.

In reading the books over we find in the resume of fashions for the month that "all the brightest of the primary colors are worn," and one silk street gown of astonishing proportions is of Solferino (a bright crimson) silk with purple flounces in festoons, "a very attractive combination," the book says. Another gown, that certainly must have required forty yards of silk in the making, is of "royal purple silk with inlet, fan like gores of emerald silk, headed by rosettes of green and purple." It is distended by an enormous hoop.

"A graceful and attractive fall wrap," which is reproduced here, is made of azure blue silk trimmed with black velvet, in Grecian pattern, and worn over a black silk dress, with a blue bonnet to "correspond" with the cloak, with "artificial flowers in the cap." The pretty fall suit of today opposite this one, which looks like the great bell of Moscow, is of soft gray cashmere, with braiding of silver and a darker shade of gray, a vest of white surah and a jacket of fine striped cheviot, gray and fawn.

A glance at the difference in the fashion of riding habits here presented also gives a few causes of thankfulness. Today the habit is trim, snug, with no superfluous length or breadth of skirt to tangle or flap about a horse's legs, nor petticoats or hoops to catch on the saddle horn and drag a woman to death, as often happened in those days. Indeed how they ever managed to ride in those ungainly clothes I don't see.

And, besides, I think our style of writing fashion letters is better than theirs was, and offer, that every one may judge, a paragraph descriptive of that surprising riding habit.

"Gray cord like hat, the brim trimmed with gray velvet and trimmed with tufts of curled ostrich feathers of two shades, one light and one dark. Veil of green gauze. Dress of green ladies' cloth, embroidered with black edging. High neck waist, opened at the top and showing a small frill; short straight collar; small basque, well adjusted. Long sleeves, with elbows and half flat with rounded corners at the end. The waist, the sleeves and the pockets of the skirt ornamented with a Hungarian like drawing in edging. On the left side [it is on the right in the picture] a hook descends, composed of crochet like ornaments in gimp and edging, which helps raising the skirt when the rider is not on horseback."

The lady of the trailing robe wears her hair in a loose puffed arrangement, and has gauntlet gloves and goodness knows how many petticoats, while now the newest styles are for a lady to have everything snug and trim. The rider of today wears her hair braided and fastened tightly, and a Derby or high hat is held by an elastic passing under the hair. No jewelry, no white shirt fronts, no fancy neckties are to be seen. A neat, plain linen collar and cuffs, dark gloves, rather loose, and a whip are her adornments. All her underwear is snug and no corsets are worn. The boots are ordinary walking style, and the trousers are strapped down. The skirt has the least possible fullness, and has dart seams, which are taken in while the young lady is seated on her saddle. The opening is closed by means of a fly, with flat buttons under it.

RIDING HABITS OF 1860 AND 1889.

I really hate to confess it, but I know that about a year ago I condemned the scantiness of the present style of riding dresses and praised the grace of the long, flowing robe. It is never too late to mend, and, besides, I hadn't the contrast so vividly before me, so now I take it all back and declare unequivocally in favor of the safer, neater style of today.

OLIVE HARPER.

FACTS ABOUT WOOL.

Differences Between Unwashed, Fleece Washed, Tub Washed and Scoured Wool.

It is known to all shepherds and dealers in wool, and especially to manufacturers of woolen goods, that a large percentage of the weight of wool as shorn from the sheep is foreign matter, from which the wool has to be cleansed before it is manufactured. In buying wool this element of waste is a very important one to be considered. It differs widely in different breeds, and is also affected more or less by the condition in which the sheep have been kept in clean pastures or otherwise while the wool was growing. It is no easy matter to determine by estimation the several proportions of wool and waste.

As stated by dealers and manufacturers, limewashed merino wool shrinks from 50 to 80 per cent. in scouring. The lightest and choicest Australian medium unwashed will yield 50 per cent. less of scoured wool, and the very heaviest buck fleeces will yield about 20 per cent. of pure scoured wool. Most of the unwashed wools yield about 50 per cent. of scoured wool. Some of the light, open, coarse unwashed wools of the carpet class will yield as high as 70 per cent. of scoured wool. Fine Ohio full blood merino unwashed wool (buck fleeces thrown out) yield from 35 to 50 per cent. of scoured wool. The merino fleeces grown in Texas and on the western prairies yield from 20 to 35 per cent. of scoured wool. Unmerchantable Ohio fleeces yield from 35 to 40 per cent. when scoured. Cross bred Ohio fleeces washed on the sheep yield from 60 to 75 per cent. of scoured wool and cross bred western prairie fleeces from 50 to 50 per cent. Tub washed wools generally yield from 80 to 90 per cent. of scoured wool. Scoured wools, in the condition in which they are usually prepared for sale, yield from 85 to 90 per cent. of scoured wool on rewashing.

Wool is marketed as unwashed, fleece washed, tub washed and scoured. Unwashed wool is the fleece in the condition in which it was shorn from the sheep. Fleece washed is wool that has been washed on the sheep, usually in streams of running water, before they are shorn. Such washing, if thoroughly done, will remove the alkaline portion of the yolk and most of the earthy matter, but leaves the animal oil in the fleece. As sometimes practiced, it leaves the wool but little if any better than good unwashed. Tub washed is wool washed by hand in tubs, as it is usually done in a small way by farmers. If the washing is done in cold water it is often no better than fleece washed. When washed with warm water and soap it may be made almost equal to scoured wool. Scoured wool is wool washed in a warm alkaline bath and afterward rinsed thoroughly in clear water until it is absolutely clear and ready for manufacturing.

From the above it will readily be seen that no rule of "one-third off for unwashed," or, indeed, any other percentage can have any general application in the buying and selling of the clips without in most cases being unfair to the buyer or seller. The consequence is, says The New York World, from which the above is quoted, that wool is now very generally being bought on its merits, the price varying according to its cleanness and condition. Washing wool on the sheep has also become far less common than formerly.

Salting Butter.

Butter, as a rule, is salted to the taste, without weighing, but about an ounce of pure salt to a pound of butter is the amount required. The churning should not be continued too long. When the butter is in the granular state draw off the buttermilk and wash with cold water until it runs clear, then carefully stir in the salt and press out the water without breaking the grain of the butter.

The brine salting process consists in drawing off the buttermilk as soon as the butter gets into the granular state and washing out the buttermilk that still remains with very cold water slightly salted; then very strong, clear brine is poured on it, in which it is soaked and stirred awhile until sufficiently salt to suit the taste; then the butter is taken out and gently pressed enough to cause the surplus water to run off. While it is important to remove the buttermilk as thoroughly as possible it is equally so to do it so as not to mash the grain of the butter or squeeze it into a pasty mass while working it. A good deal of judgment and experience are requisite for determining when butter has been worked just enough, for it should not be worked until it is entirely dry. No matter whether dry salted or brine salted, a piece of good butter when cut though with a knife should show two moist, clean cut surfaces and without any sticky butter adhering to the knife.

Value of Barn Yard Manure.

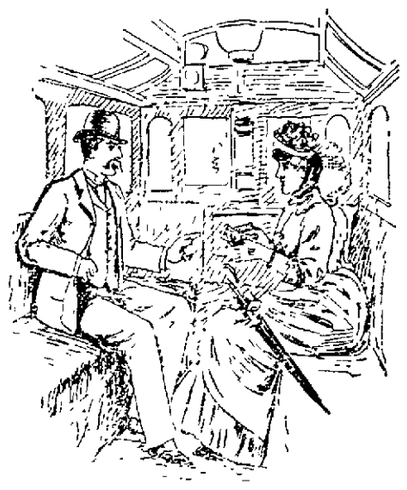
No exact figures can be given to express the actual value of what is called farm yard manure. The three valuable constituents—nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid—vary widely in different analyses, owing to the kind and condition of the animals producing it, their food and the proportion and kind of litter with which it may be mixed up. Again, there is the difference between fresh, partly rotted and thoroughly rotted manure, and its value is further increased or diminished by the manner in which it has been preserved. The following amounts are variously given by different authorities as contained in a ton of ordinary farm yard manure: Nitrogen, from nine to thirteen pounds; potash, from ten to twelve, and phosphoric acid, from six to nine pounds. A very important consideration in the use of mixed manures of this description is their influence on the texture and general character of the soil to which they are applied. While undergoing decomposition they may also aid in changing some of the mineral constituents of the soil into soluble forms.

The condition of rye averages high in the northwest. It is lowest in Kansas, and considerably reduced in South Carolina.

IN A FIFTH AVENUE STAGE.

In a gorgeous Fifth avenue stage
I was riding, surrounded by girls,
When a maiden of exquisite age
Crowded in. Her blue eyes and soft curls

Sent a sudden, deep thrill through my heart;
And, while trying to look and not stare,
I said, with well improvised art;
"If you wish I will pass up your fare."



Then she opened her pocket-book wide,
To find only a five dollar bill.
"Will he change it?" she said. I replied:
"I very much doubt it he will."

"The placard beyond us says 'two'
Is the utmost the driver can take."
"Well, then," said she, "all I can do
Is to walk, for my foolish mistake."

And she rose on her way to get out,
That maiden of exquisite age,
But I put her decision to rest,
And made her remain in the stage.

For I begged her to stay in her seat
And allow me her passage to pay."
At these words she leaned tenderly sweet,
And proceeded to smile—and to stay.

Her dress was recherche in style,
Her form and her face were an fait;
And we rode there together a mile,
Till I had to get out at Broadway.

Sweet maiden, how little you know
What delight your mistake was to me,
How I dream of your eyes' wondrous blue,
Which the sky cannot match, nor the sea.

Let me know when you come out once more,
And for "change" do not take any care;
Hail my stage—and I beg and implore
That you look to my purse for the fare!

—Joel Benton, in Lippincott's.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE HINDOOS.

If Met by Evil Portent, They Return Home and Commence the Day Afresh.

The Hindoos are early risers. In the warm season—extending from April to October—they sleep either upon the housetop or in the courtyard, or in the verandah, if rain should be threatening, and are usually up at 5 o'clock or earlier in the morning.

In the cold weather, when they sleep within doors, they rise later, but are out before 7. Rising in the morning while but half awake, the Hindoo repeats the name of Rama several times. Happening to yawn, he immediately fillips his thumb and middle finger, though he does not know why.

He prepares for his morning toilet. He plucks a twig from the bitter Neem tree, breaks off a span length of it, brushes one end between his teeth, and extemporizes a tooth brush. He next draws up water from the well in the yard with an iron bucket, and prepares to wash his hands and face.

This is quickly done, says science; he then throws on an extra garment, the thickness and texture depending on the season and weather, lights his hooka, takes a few puffs with his euphonious gurgle-bubble and is ready to go out. With a passing "Rama, Rama" to friend or acquaintance, and a neighborly gossip by the way, he repairs to his place of business.

While going he will sedulously avoid those signs and sounds which may augur ill for the day. Should one sneeze, or should he hear the cawing of a crow, or the cry of a kite, or should he meet an oilman, or one blind or lame, or see a cat cross his path, he would be greatly distressed as to the day before him.

On the other hand, if a fox crosses his path, if he hears a gong or shell summoning him to worship, or if he meets a Brahmin with his head uncovered, he would rejoice, hailing it as auspicious. Some are so superstitious that if any evil portent occurs in the way they would return home, have a smoke or chew a betel leaf and proceed afresh.

Wilkie Collins Illness.

Wilkie Collins, whose serious illness seems likely, at this writing, to result fatally, has so long held a leading place among writers of fiction that any sketch of his career or outline of his work in this connection would be superfluous. He is, unquestionably, the last great English novelist of the school to which he belonged, and to American readers he has been perhaps the most widely-known of all contemporaries. Even should his illness result in restoration to comparative health it is not likely that the great novelist will be heard from in literature again. A few days ago he assured the London correspondent of a New York paper that he had decided on permanent retirement from literary labor.

Lightning Tore His Shoes Off.

A miraculous escape from death is reported from Richmond, Ind. A young man named George Beatz was struck by lightning, but although the bolt tore the shoes from his feet, the burning and breaking of the skin, and the shock he sustained, were the worst results. Only the toe of one shoe with the torn upper was left on one foot.—Exchange.

Scraping an Acquaintance.

He—Excuse me, miss, do you play on the piano?

She—Yes; but what's that your business?

He—I merely wish to ask leave to accompany you.—Siftings.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

AUGUST 1, 1889.

Address all communications to J. T. DENVER, Editor, 621 W. Fifteenth st., Chicago Ill.

A DISTINGUISHED CHECKERIST.

It is with much pleasure we present an illustration of Mr. Harvey L. Hopkins, the President and organizer of the Chicago Checker Club. He chartered the club with less than forty members, and by his persistent efforts the club to-day is one of the best and most prosperous in the world. The American championship would not have been in possession of a member of the Chicago club were it not for the interest Mr. Hopkins had taken in the matter. He is to-day a successful and eminent Chicago

MR. HARVEY L. HOPKINS.

lawyer, and very often appears as counsel in the world's law and testimony of Harvey L. Hopkins, who recently made an assignment with Mr. Charles H. Hall, and thus demonstrated how he is an expert in that line as well as a distinguished player and President of the Chicago Checker and Chess Club.

THE LAIRD AND LADY DISPUTE.

In a game played by W. Anderson (Lady) and Dr. Andrews (Laird), and devoted to the "Lady" controversy, Dr. Andrews (the Laird) says: "It has been suggested that the game with the recent interesting finish, in which Mr. Barker's pattern was so ably handled, and in dispute of a draw, should be published." We shall not until "Our Checker Column's" contest.

In answer to correspondent W. C. Gibson's query, which we print in full, and to which we append: Black—5, 9, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23, 27, 30, 32. King 2. White—11, 16, 18, 21, 24, 28, 31. King 8. Kings 2 vs. 2. White to move and win. Black to move and draw. Kings 2 vs. 2.

Massillon Independent.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1889.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor.
JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER,
of Hamilton.
For Lieutenant Governor.
ELBERT L. LAMPSON,
Ashtabula.
Judge Supreme Court.
F. J. DICKMAN,
Cuyahoga.
Treasurer.
J. C. BROWN,
Jefferson.
Clerk Supreme Court.
J. H. HESTER,
Van Wert.
Attorney General.
D. K. WATSON,
Franklin.
Board of Public Works.
W. M. HAHN,
Richland.
School Commissioner
JOHN HANCOCK,
Ross.

District Ticket.
For State Senator.
CLEMENT RUSSELL.

The County Ticket.
For Representatives,
GEORGE W. WILHELM,
JOHNSTON ARMSTRONG.
For Sheriff,
OLIVER P. SHANAFELT.
For Clerk of Courts,
PHILO P. BUSH
For County Commissioner,
CHARLES F. LAIBLIN,
For Treasurer,
JOHN W. BARNABY.
For Auditor,
GEORGE R. GYGER.
For Infirmary Director,
JOSEPH FOLK.
For Surveyor,
LORIN C. WISE.

The howling Democracy is happy. Kentucky went Democratic.

Governor Foraker would be a welcome speaker in Massillon this fall.

Helwig is to be with us to-morrow and so is Logan. The Democratic aid society will do its best, that may be relied upon.

Gold has been found in Ohio, in Clermont county. Yes, and THE INDEPENDENT remembers when it was found in Stark county, at Genoa. Anthracite coal was also at one time "discovered" in this region.

Election day is still some three months off. Both parties imposed upon a good natured public by putting tickets in the field a season earlier than was necessary, and the only way to even accounts is to stop talking politics for a while. It is difficult, at times, to do this, however.

Either General Fiske is a poor leader or the Prohibitionists are poor followers. General Fisk's latest idea is to get pronounced temperance men on both tickets and stand by them. In Stark county the Prohibitionists will divert voters, if they can, and by accident or intention do what they are able to retain the present court house crowd in power.

Mr. Halstead's welcome at Cincinnati on Saturday night was one of the most magnificent spontaneous outbursts of the people ever beheld in that city. The eternal fitness of things would be grandly observed by his election to the senate. Physically, intellectually and morally it would be difficult to find his full equal in the state of Ohio, prolific as it is of great and brainy men.

Those two amiable relatives Victoria and the Emperor Frederick are kicking each other with great assiduity. The Queen has been given honorary command of a German regiment, and Frederick is now an honorary English admiral. Meanwhile Dr. Mackenzie is very busy writing his memoirs, that, when published, will explain some very peculiar things about the German court.

Occasional complaints are made at this office concerning the rates exacted by the Massillon Water Company. Several instances in which rentals have been increased have been reported to THE INDEPENDENT, but after investigation proved to be within the limits of the maximum scale, in which many items are marked "special" or discretionary. That maximum scale is a recorded document, and those who think themselves imposed upon have only to refuse to pay more than is there set down. If the rental charged is below that fixed by the scale, they have no choice but to pay or cease using water.

It was Russell's "boodle" that nominated him. — Canton News-Democrat

THE INDEPENDENT takes the exception to this statement that any newspaper honestly trying to do its duty might take to a wanton falsification.

The frequent repetition of the word "boodle" in connection with Mr. Russell's name, and in the above is intended to convey but one impression, and that one, that Mr. Russell purchased his nomination. THE INDEPENDENT will leave it to the judgment of any fair and intelligent man of any party if this is not true.

Yet when pushed to a point where substantiation is necessary the responsible editor declares, "We do Mr. Russell the justice to say that we have no knowledge that he or any of his representatives supplied boodle to the delegates."

Then in order to let himself down easily the acting editor of that extraordinary newspaper supplies this exraordinary definition of a "boodler:" "It doesn't necessarily follow that to be a political boodler a man must contribute money to secure a nomination, because delegates, realizing that he has money * * * look for their reward during the campaign."

THE INDEPENDENT takes issue with the author of the declaration right here, denies the foregoing to be the popular understanding of the term "boodler," and pronounces the definition a mere subterfuge to hide a malicious and uncalled-for slander.

If anything more were needed to convict the News-Democrat of following a line of conduct unjustifiable by any law of correct journalism, it would be the remark, that "leading Republicans have declared that Senator Snyder was not financially equipped to carry on a campaign." Without discussing the business standing of either Mr. Russell or Mr. Snyder, every one in Stark county with a respectable knowledge of men and affairs knows that Mr. Snyder is abundantly able to devote any reasonable sum to any purpose he might see fit, though it is highly probable that in any event the political exchequer would see no more than legitimate causes might demand.

The News-Democrat has mapped out for itself a sensational course, and if its political opponents' gathering contempt causes them to forego friendly controversy for the reason that they can only successfully do so by emulating Annanias, it has only itself to blame.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE SALOON.

The radical attitude of the Catholic church against the saloon, as expressed both from its pulpit and its press is such that it must attract much attention, and eventually force such of its members as are proprietors of saloons either to quit the business or alienate them from the church.

In a pulpit lecture delivered in a Canton Roman Catholic church last night, by the Rev. Walter Elliott, of New York, the ground was taken that a follower of the faith could not consistently continue as a liquor dealer, and he advocated a rigid high license as the only proper method of reducing the traffic. He also spoke in favor of the observance of the Ohio Sunday laws.

The Catholic Universe, a Democratic paper, and the official organ of the diocese, takes still stronger ground, and in the course of a violent article declares:

"The time is approaching when the Catholic church must meet this damning evil with all the weight of authority, of discipline, censure and open punishment.

"* * * For ourselves, we say it candidly, we see no way for a well informed Catholic conscience to keep a saloon. We wish to God that every Catholic would quit the business.

"* * * We have heard a liquor dealer say: 'If we draw the lines that tight we'll starve.' Well it is better to starve on earth than to burn in hell. Of course if you do not believe in hell, go on with your unbridled traffic.

"* * * We have advocated high license and accompanying domiciliary restrictions, but the baneful liquor influence in politics will not permit these measures.

"If then it is to be unbridled liquor traffic or none, the saloonist capturing order, virtue and morals, or no saloonist, we shall vote an open ticket for the latter—prohibition."

DISAPPEARED.

HE KISSED HIS FAVORITE HORSE

Said Good Bye and Started for Unknown Parts, Leaving His Wife Behind Him.

"Joe's skipped!"

This enigmatical message carried an immediate meaning to the reporter who was not ignorant of the way in which things were going on at the central engine house, where "Joe", otherwise Joseph Bamberger officiated, until yesterday, as driver.

"Joe", always had a habit of looking at the wine while it was red, and he did not forsake it when he got into the department. But the other boys were considerate, and when he was "ollish", packed him to bed, turned in and did his work, so that the chief and council knew nothing, though they may have had suspicions. Even now his old comrades do not like to tell of his disappearance.

Tuesday morning "Joe" was drunk as usual, and in a simple and limp condition called Engineer Chris Baatz to say good bye. Maudlin tears coursed down his cheeks as he said farewell, and gave Chris a fishing reel to remember him by. Then he went into the stable, and patted the horses of which he was very fond. "Frank", his favorite, and the pride of the engine house boys, he kissed tenderly on the nose and then boo-hooing dejected and forlorn, he tore himself off, saying that he could not get along with his wife, and that his cup of woe was full.

Everybody thought he was merely preparing for a prolonged spree, and his substitute was brought in. But Joe had other intentions, and when No. 3 rolled in on the Ft. Wayne road last night, he was seen to get into it with a full month's pay in his pocket. Nobody knows where he is and few care. Some think he is in Wooster, some think he is crazy, and some neither think nor know.

Bamberger's family trouble is largely of his own making. When not drunk he was churlish and so nobody blames the wife, who lives in the Reeves block, for declaring, come what will, she will not again live with him. He will be at once suspended from the fire department, and a successor appointed.

DR. JOHNSON, OF MASSILLON.

A Correspondent of Celebrity in His Day.

Who ever knew the Dr. Johnson here mentioned? In one of his recent letters from Paris "Gath" wrote:

"I rather think the boulevard, on which my pension or boarding house almost abuts, is called after Malsherbes, the noble old gentleman who defended King Louis XVI. and was afterward guillotined for that and other matters. But then one does not remember the names of new streets as much as those of old streets. I found my way to this house in 1866, while the Prussians and Austrians were fighting each other, and I had come to see how it was done. An American physician from Ohio, Dr. Johnson, who hailed, I think from the town of Massillon, directed me to this little place, which was convenient to his office. He was a newspaper correspondent, also, of some celebrity in that important newspaper day, and he has passed away, but in the same lodging to which he directed me lives this summer the child he assisted into the world so that for two generations we have been going to this small little house, and I fancy that all the bedsteads that were there in 1866, and others before, are there still. Even more curious is the fact that the old gentleman who keeps the house and who is of an age unknown to the almanac makers, is still alive and still attends to business. He looked just as old in 1866 as he does now. He still paints his trunk in the little street, having mounted it upon a little platform. He was painting that trunk twenty-three years ago. I see him painting it now apparently with the same black paint. Probably he paints his trunk in order to indulge in the imagination of travel, for I have never known him to go anywhere, though he is always getting ready.

The Neighborhood Press.

In Clement Russell the Republicans of the twenty-first district have an upright man who has, by the dint of industry, attention and manhood, become one of the best business men in Stark county. His large experience will make him an useful legislator. Conscientious in all his acts, with a ripe and well balanced judgment, he will not be easily biased or influenced to go astray from the line of right and even-handed justice. In his election the Republicans secure a vote for United States senator, whose right will be to supplant the Standard Oil senator, Henry B. Payne.—Carroll Free Press.

WAYNE HEARD FROM.

The Republicans of the Stark-Carroll district last week nominated Clement Russell, of Massillon, for state senator from that district. They could not possibly have made a better selection and there is little doubt of Mr. Russell's triumphant election.—Wooster Republican.

HONORED EVERYWHERE.

Mr. Russell is before the public in response to an imperative call. Since the birth of the Republican party, he has been an unswerving upholder of its principles, a factor of its progress. Familiar with the mutual needs of capital and labor, he enjoys the confidence and will receive the hearty support of both. Firm and true, known and honored alike in Stark and Carroll counties, he will encounter but a feeble and formal pretense of opposition.—Alliance Review.

A POSITIVE ACCESSION.

Clement Russell was nominated for state senator by the Republicans of the Stark-Carroll district in convention at Canton yesterday, having most of the votes on the first ballot, with Harvey J. Eckley, of Carroll, as opposing candidate, while State Senator Snyder declined to have his name used for a third term. Mr. Russell will not only make a strong candidate for a district somewhat doubtful and needing a good nominee, but he will prove a positive accession to the next senate.—Akron Beacon.

THE THIRD OHIO BATTERY

Holding a Social Reunion To-day.

The remnant that is left of the Third Ohio Battery held a reunion Thursday, in G. A. R. headquarters. It was a purely social affair, but full of interest to the veterans who are present. Captain W. S. Williams, of Canton, is the presiding officer.

The Third Ohio Battery started out under Captain Williams's command with 161 men, was recruited four times, and about fifty of the whole number now survive. The command was in the 17th Army Corps, and participated in the following engagements: Corinth, Nashville, Meridian, Bald Knob, Pittsburg Landing, Iura, Clinton, Lovejoy's Station, Champion Hills, Port Gibson, Jonesboro, Kenesaw Mountain, Thompson's Hill, Atlanta, Vicksburg, Nicojack Creek, Jackson and Raymond.

The veterans in attendance whose names are enrolled are: Capt. W. S. Williams, Canton; Samuel Edleman, Mansfield; Chas. H. Jones, Waynesburg; D. D. Texter, Genoa; Jno. Gutknecht, Minerva; Jacob Kickly, Minerva; Stephen Kieth, Hanoverton; Geo. W. Parsells, Massillon; S. L. Crissinger, Malvern; J. B. Taylor, Hanoverton; John Oblendorf, East Liverpool; John Smith, Canton; I. F. Groomes, Coleman; Geo. Beiter, Waynesburg; Mathias Eisenbreis, Massillon; S. Fritz, Massillon; E. W. Page, Cleveland; Louis Wagner, Massillon; Preston Shine, Clinton; Jacob Karns, Canton; George Bowman, Canton; John Sullivan, Clinton; Wash. Miller, Marlboro; John Maxheimer, Massillon.

A CAMPAIGN SKETCH.

Charles F. Laiblin, Candidate for Commissioner.

Charles F. Laiblin, the Republican candidate for county commissioner, has had a rather more interesting and varied life than he is generally given credit for. He was born and raised down at Steubenville, and at 17 years of age began work as a bricklayer. He went to Kansas after learning his trade, in the spring of 1855, going by boat, for there were no railroads then. His trip occupied twenty-one days.

He got into Kansas, and lived near the Missouri line, while the slave question was being agitated, and during the troubles of John Brown. He went out with the 11th Kansas as second wagon master, and saw some fighting in that Western state. In '63 he joined the 19th of Kansas, Company B, as first lieutenant. This regiment was a part of the state force, and remained in Kansas most of the time, though with the regular army for a while. The raids by Quantral, Price and others made Kansas pretty lively during the war.

After the surrender of Lee, Mr. Laiblin freighted for the government to New Mexico, Colorado and interior Kansas, using his own team. While in this business he had many fights with different tribes of Indians on the plains, the story of which would read like a romance. It was always necessary for his wagons to have an escort of soldiers, for the redskins gave the government a great deal of trouble in the years succeeding the war.

Mr. Laiblin moved to Canton in 1869 and bought cattle, sheep and hogs, shipping east. More recently he has been handling real estate. He is a straightforward and good business man, full of experience.

A CAMPAIGN SKETCH.

George Washington Wilhelm, Stark's Next Representative.

Down in the township of Sugar Creek there lives the man known to almost every citizen of Stark county as one of the most straightforward, hard-working and genuinely useful representatives Stark county ever had. He is George W. Wilhelm, a candidate for re-election. He occupied places on the committees on geology mines and mining, county affairs, and the soldiers' and sailors' home. His labors on these, especially the latter two, were very arduous. Mr. Wilhelm was always present at all meetings of these committees, and took a very active part in the formation of their reports. To him certainly belongs a very large share of the praise and honor for the completion and furnishing of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, which is a home in reality and not in name alone. It can be said of Mr. Wilhelm that he was never absent an hour from the house of representatives during the entire session, except on one occasion, when he was excused to attend a funeral at home, and he was ever ready and did discharge the duties imposed upon him in a fearless and able manner. He commanded the highest respect of his fellow members, and has the confidence of all who are acquainted with him. No doubt he will, as he richly deserves, be re-elected by a large majority.

Building Association Notes.

At the weekly meeting of the Loan and Building Company last night, William Hose bought $1,000 at nine cents premium. L. A. Koons resigned as a director, and was succeeded by J. C. F. Putman. C. A. Ricks resigned as secretary, on account of expected departure from the city, and L. A. Koons was at once elected to the vacancy. The regular meetings will be held in the office of the Water Company as usual, but during the week the books will be at L. A. Koons' store on West Main street.

Do You Play Tennis.

A new supply of tennis balls have just been received at the Independent Co.'s-

IN NINETY DAYS

THE FIFTH RAILROAD WILL BE IN OPERATION

After the Right of Way is Secured From Massillon to Turkeyfoot Lake —Official Information to the Citizens of Massillon.

"If the people of Massillon will give the right of way from that place to Turkeyfoot lake, we will have trains running into the town ninety days thereafter."

The above statement was made Friday evening for publication in THE INDEPENDENT as an announcement to the business men of this city from the Valley Railway Company through its general manager, William Thornburgh, in his official capacity.

All former discussion of the extension of the Valley railway to Massillon has been based upon informal expressions, but the declaration just given comes from the fountain head of authority, as a result of a study of estimates recently submitted by the chief engineer.

There is nothing new to be said as to the proposed route or the advantages of the enterprise to all concerned. The value of this addition to the city railroad system is patent, and the project has reached the point when work must be commenced in order to realize the promised benefits.

Mr. Thornburgh has steadfastly declined to authorize any public statement until the present time, and now does so, with a knowledge that the money is ready for the work as soon as the people of Massillon do their part. The chief engineer has furnished the company figures in detail upon which the cost of the road is estimated at from $125,000 to $150,000, depending upon which of two routes is chosen, neither substantially differing. This sum will be sufficient to build a first-class road bed, bridges, fences, a handsome station at Massillon, and the necessary accommodations at Millport, Comet, and Turkeyfoot lake at Keppler's point.

The proposition of the Valley Railway Company is now in the hands of the Hon. S. A. Conrad. It is Mr. Conrad's intention to go over the route the middle of next week and secure from every interested property holder a definite agreement regarding right of way. It is believed that the benefits sure to accrue to the developed territory will induce the farmers to make their terms very reasonable. After having ascertained exactly what the right of way will cost, the question of accepting the railway company's proposition will be referred to the business men for acceptance.

The information is here given with the expectation that at the proper time the people of the city will be prepared to respond to the call of the board of improvement.

A Receiver to be Asked.

An application was made at Cadiz, Tuesday, by Harrison county stockholders, for the appointment of a receiver for the Tippecanoe Stone Company, it being charged that the business has been conducted without profit, and without judgment. Attorney R. W. McCaughey secured a garnishee in favor of Knapp & Dillon, last night, for $30, on Leu, Diffenbacher & Young, they being in debt to the company.

Money for the Seamen's Friend Society.

The Rev. Hiram Sears, agent of the Western Seamen's Friend society, from Cleveland, who has been in Massillon a few days collecting funds for the society reports seventy dollars as the amount raised here, and returns the hearty thanks of the society to all the contributors. Mr. Sears is not only collecting funds for immediate use, but is calling the attention of the wealthy and liberal to the much needed endowment of this humane and evangelical society by their bequests and wills in the future. He returns to Cleveland after several weeks of incessant labor in the neighboring cities.

"That Baby McKee."

Great Scott! are there no other babies that play
In "this land of the brave and the free,"
That the public, perforce, must be told every day
Of the doings of "Baby McKee?"

Are there no other "kids" on the top of this earth
Who are quite as attractive as he?
Are there none to be found who, as lucky by birth,
Have the chances with "Baby McKee"

Shall we always be sick of the nauseous refrain
Which is wafted o'er land and o'er sea,
That e'en statesmen must seek our Chief Ruler in vain,
While he's dandling the "Baby McKee"

But a short time ago we were told by "the press"
That at a large stated levee
The "great man" was late, and was forced to confess
He "was playing with 'Baby McKee.'"

If this thing *must* go on, though it causes a smile,
We must frankly admit that we see,
That this great and good country is governed the while
By hi, highness, the "Baby McKee"

So give us a rest from such nonsense and stuff:
Don't demur to the "national plea,"
That we want something "fresh," for we've had *quantum suf*
Of this incubus, "Baby McKee!"

BALTIMORE, July 26, 1889. W. M. P.
—Baltimore Sun.

Progress of Inventions Since 1845.

Persons visiting the offices of the Scientific American, 361 Broadway, N. Y. for the first time will be surprised, on entering the main office, to find such an extensive and elegantly equipped establishment, with its walnut counters, desks and chairs to correspond, and its enormous safes, and such a large number of draughtsmen, specification writers, and clerks, all busy as bees, reminding one of a large banking or insurance office, with its hundred employees.

In conversation with one of the firm, it was learned that this firm had made applications for patents for upward of one hundred thousand inventors in the United States, and several thousands in different foreign countries, and had filed as many cases in the patent office in a single month as there was patents issued during the entire first year of their business career.

But it is not alone the patent soliciting that occupies the attention of the one hundred persons employed by Munn & Co., but a large number are engaged on the four publications issued weekly and monthly from their office, 361 Broadway N. Y., viz.: The Scientific American, The Scientific American Supplement, the export edition of the Scientific American, and the architects, and builders, edition of the Scientific American.

BACKED DOWN.

MR SCHWEITZER QUALIFIES HIS CHARGE

That Clement Russell was Nominated by Boodle, by Virtually Withdrawing it.

The Canton News-Democrat of Saturday contained an editorial in which it was stated that "what the Democrats want is a nominee who will rely on his ability and not on his 'boodle' to elect him, and Mr. Russell's defeat is assured. It was Mr. Russell's 'boodle' that nominated him, but brains will win at the election."

Mr. Russell's reputation as a man opposed to every form of political corruption, and as willing to expose it in his own party as another, is so firmly established that THE INDEPENDENT determined to investigate, if it could, upon what ground so severe a charge was based.

This paper's Canton correspondent was instructed to visit the office of the News-Democrat and interview the responsible head. The result of his mission is as follows:

THE INDEPENDENT'S representative found General Sherwood, editor of the News-Democrat, absent from the city, and Mr Conrad Schweitzer in charge, the responsible author of the paragraph in question. He was asked to particularize the foundation for the allegation that Mr. Russell's nomination was secured by "boodle," to name persons known to have accepted "boodle," and the persons who applied it. In reply Mr. Schweitzer said:

"Mr. Russell's 'boodle' acted as an incentive to the delegates. Leading Republicans have declared that Senator Snyder was not financially equipped to carry on a campaign. We do Mr. Russell the justice to say that we have no knowledge that he, or any of his representatives, supplied 'boodle' to the delegates. But it does not necessarily follow that to be a political boodler, a man must contribute money to secure a nomination, because delegates realizing that he has money in abundance, 'cheerfully' give him support, and look for their reward during the campaign."

THE INDEPENDENT expresses its opinion of Mr. Schweitzer's remarks editorially.

Ohio's Health.

The Ohio state board of health reports diphtheria at Miltonsburg, Martin's Ferry Mainerville, Morrow, Sharonville and Grape Grove. Reported by health officers: Cincinnati six deaths, Toledo one case on dock, Xenia five cases, Zanesville two cases, Columbus two cases. Scarlet fever reported by observers at Berkshire, Import and Jackson. Reported by health officers: Toledo three cases, Logan one case, Columbus one case, Ridgeway Falls two cases, Zanesville one case, Carlisle one case. Typhoid fever reported by observers at Miltonsburg, Goshen, Elton, Pleasant, Dialton, Gossen, Sharonville and Carroll. Reported by health officers: Cincinnati four cases, Cleveland one case, Finshing one case, Bellefontaine one case, Xenia one case.

A Farmers' Convention.

A farmers' convention and basket picnic will be held August 16th and 17th, in Beckwith's grove one mile northwest of Alliance, under the auspices of the Granges of Stark, Mahoning and Columbiana counties. The Hon. B. F. Swingle, J. R. Smith, Gen. Hurst, and John Guthrie will address the meeting; also short speeches, essays and papers by members of local granges. Conveyances to the grounds from the Arlington House for ten cents. Ice cream and coffee can be procured on the grounds.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won for Hood's Sarsaparilla

Merit Wins a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

E. D. Doxsee of this city has been granted a pension.

John Bowen had his right foot badly squeezed in the Youngstown mine, Saturday.

A Stark county farmer's picnic will be held August 24, on the south side of Meyer's Lake.

The ladies of the first M. E. church are planning a concert to take place at Bucher's August 20.

Dr. Robinson Bell, a son of Assistant Mine Inspector Bell, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for coroner of Cuyahoga county.

A. W. Smith has the contract for the carpentry work on C. Siebold's new East Main street house, for $1,700. A $3,500 residence is to be built.

At the Corns Iron Works everything is in readiness for the annual shut-down at this season for needed repairs. It will probably continue for two weeks.

The Albro Lee house on North street has been sold to Charles Warth for $4,100. The Lee family except to remove to Cleveland within a month.

Burglars forced an entrance from the Diamond Alley side into Boyd & Carey's barber shop Monday, but took nothing away. The were after money and not razors.

A 6-year-old boy named Rinder, fell into the canal near the Main street bridge last evening, but was rescued by by a passer-by after attracting a great crowd by his misfortune.

A girl about fourteen years of age named Pitzly was hurt by a silently moving train on the West Massillon slope switch, on Tuesday evening. Her injuries are serious though not dangerous.

The Hon. A. R. Haines, of Carroll county, is being favorably mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for state senator. Mr. Haines represented this district several years ago. —Alliance Leader.

The report of the death of Frank Lape, son of William Lape, who moved to Texas last spring, is false. Mr. L. A. Koons received a letter stating that he is improving, and will be sent to Hot Springs to regain his health.

It has been suggested that perhaps poor Joe Bamberger, the suddenly disappeared fireman, ought to have some sympathy rather than blame, for having taken himself off. Bamberger was a good fellow in many respects, though sadly addicted to drink.

The full Harmonia band accepted an invitation to spend Sunday afternoon and evening at the home of Jacob Geis, two and a half miles north of the city. A great many other guests were present, and an afternoon of music was followed by a famous supper and a pleasant evening of social enjoyment.

The clerks in the different school districts in this township have finished their enumeration of youths between the ages of 6 and 21 and reported to Clerk Crise. We have in this township outside of Beach city and Wilmot, 547 of school age, of which 278 are males and 269 females, an increase of fifty over last year.—Wilmot Review.

The employes of Russell & Co.'s works will give a grand picnic and excursion on the 24th of this month. The place of holding it has not been decided upon as yet, but it will be some where on Lake Erie. The rates will be very reasonable and a large crowd is expected to turn out. Everybody will want to wait for the biggest picnic of the season.

The following jurors have been drawn for the September term of probate court: Henry H. Snyder, of Tuscarawas township; Harmon Schriber, Massillon; Andrew Butz, Bethlehem; Joseph Grant, Washington; John Brumbaugh, Lake; Jonathan Miller, Massillon; Samuel B. Reed, Canton; Joseph D. Miller, Canton; Frank Pannier, Nimishillen; Abraham Coldren, Canton; Jacob Baughman, Canton; Franklin Seamon, Pike.—Canton Repository.

Will Willey, a C., L. & W. engineer, and son-in-law of John Paul of this city, brought one section of the Robinson circus train down from Medina before daylight on Thursday. As he was walkin beside the train, in the Massillon yards, he was struck on the side of the jaw with a stone, thrown by some person unknown. A number of teeth were knocked out, and very painful and possibly permanently disfiguring injuries were sustained.

A few years ago no person had ever thought of advertising a ready-made shoe. Plenty of them were sold, and doubtless good ones for more than poor ones, but now there are many makers who announce the excellence of their of their goods; and as they really make them of first rate material and workmanship the name of the manufacturer has become a trade mark of value; buyers will pay something extra in price for the assurance of excellence which the name carries with it; and dealers find that they must keep the advertised shoes, for the people ask for them, and if they cannot be had will go elsewhere, for the advertisement has convinced them that the shoe of that make is good, and they are determined to have that and take no other.—Printer's Ink.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Frease, of Canton, is the guest of Miss Arnold, Wellman street.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Kitzmiller are spending a week at Lakeside, O.

Mrs. A. P. L. Pease has left for Pittsburg to visit her mother, Mrs. E. M. Gillespie.

J. C. Harwood and Sarah E. Erekson, of Massillon, have been granted a license to wed.

Miss Amy Savidge, of New Philadelphia, is visiting Miss May Siebold, East Main street.

Mr. William Penberthy, who has been in the West for the past year, returned home, Saturday.

The Misses Edith and Carrie Dewalt, of Doylestown, are visiting Miss Ettie Evans, North Mill street.

George Everhart, now a New York architect, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Peter Everhart, on the plains.

John W. Walker, with the big Marshall Field & Co's store, at Chicago, is spending his vacation at Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wert and son, and Mrs. F. O. Hamberger and daughter, are visiting relatives at Emlenton, Pa.

Mrs. Brothers and two daughters, of Cleveland, are visiting at the residence of John Rearick, 89 North Mill street.

Mrs. Henry Baldinger and daughter Anna returned Saturday from a week's visit with friends and relatives in Mt. Eaton.

Mr. H. G. White, editor of the Holmes County Republican, spent Sunday with Mr and Mrs. Charles H. Reed, Akron street.

Captain H. N. Clemens has resigned his command of the Wooster City Guards, and the resignation has been accepted.

Mrs. Martha Glessner and son Ernest, of Warsaw, Ind., who have been visiting at the residence of Joseph Glessner, have returned.

Miss Maggie Rogers, of Massillon, is visiting in Wooster, a guest of Miss Edith Wilhelm, of Spink street.—Wooster Republican.

Messrs. S. S. Hathaway and C. Wagner returned home last evening from Zoar, where they have been spending a few days fishing.

Harry Rogers, a son of Justice W. S. S. Rogers, and family of Shreve, are visiting at the residence of Justice Rogers, on Washington Avenue.

Miss May Dickinson and Miss Iva F. Duncan are rusticating, for a few days, at the pleasant country home of Mrs. Peter Miller, south of the city.

Mr. John Walters, of Fieldburg, Ill., and Miss Annie Flynn, of this city will be married at St. Joseph's Catholic church next Tuesday.

Mr. Edward McCaffrey, of Cambridge City, Ind., left Wednesday for New York, Mrs. McCaffrey remaining behind. He will rejoin her here shortly.

Miss Ida A. Fenton and Miss Fanny A. Kelland, of Flushing, Genessee county, Mich., are visiting with Charles E. Wainright and family, Penn street.

Mr. Henry Landon and daughter, Miss Flora Landon, returned Wednesday from a six weeks' trip to Canadian cities, Jamestown, N. Y., Chautauqua and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. William Firkins, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Brown left Wednesday for a trip to Mackinac, and the northern lakes. They expect to be gone several weeks.

Miss Georgia Slusser, of Canton, returned rather unexpectedly from Europe last week, having determined to come home rather than remain away for a year, as was expected.

Mrs. T. Getz, who has been visiting her parents at Albion, Pa., returned home Thursday, accompanied by her sister, Miss Angie Kelley, who will spend several months in the city.

The Hon. Leander C. Cole and family, of Bowling Green, O., are in the city, having arrived on Thursday. The silver hairs are rapidly becoming as numerous as the gold in Mr. Cole's locks, but otherwise he is younger than ever.

Mr. Charles A. Ricks left Monday for Cleveland, having accepted a position with the Standard Oil Company. This permanent arrangement of Mr. Ricks is the most effectual denial possible of some recent Cleveland Plain Dealer yarns.

Mrs. James R. Dunn and children have left for Chautauqua where Mrs. Dunn hopes to escape the effects of hay fever. Mr. Dunn and Kent Jarvis accompanied Mrs. Dunn, and will proceed to Martha's Vineyard, where the executive committee of the League of American Wheelmen will meet, and will also visit other eastern resorts.

The Sans Souci club composed of a set of young and lively Canton boys and girls, gave a hop at Lake Park, Meyer's lake last night, and the following from this city helped to enjoy it: Misses Nellie Altekruse, Lulu Reed, Nellie Williams, Ada Wert, Eva Albrecht, and Albert Wetter, Theodore Ricks, Harry McLain, Stanton Fox, and Tom Reed.

The liver and kidneys must be kept in good condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great remedy for regulating these organs.

RUSSELL NOMINATED!

The First Ballot Settled the Matter

A HARMONIOUS AND REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION.

Snyder Gracefully Declines—Russell, 70, Eckley 17—Detailed Telegraphic Report of the Convention's Work.

CANTON, August 2.—The convention of the Stark-Carroll senatorial district was called to order about 2 o'clock, in the city hall, after the usual button ceremonies and preliminary caucauses necessary to expedite organization. As the delegates entered the hall, few felt competent to predict the outcome. An effort had been made to get Carroll to unite on Harvey and Eckley, which was partially successful; Stark to divide between Russell and Snyder. Snyder was then supposed to be practically out of the race; hoping at best to dictate the the nomination word was passed that if the convention would give him a complimentary nomination he would immediately decline Russell men to accede to such a proposition acting upon there commendation of joint committees, Hon. S. A Conrad was elected chairman; Coleman, of Carrollton, and Heer, of Alliance secretaries. Ex mayor Bowman, in an eloquent speech presented Mr. Russell's name; Judge Underhill begged permission to give his time to senator snyder. Snyder said he had never asked a second term and did not now. He then discussed the changes caused by the Republican administration; next he referred to the two term rule but said that he had never intended to accept renomination unless it came unanimously, and as he saw that this was impossible he declared that his name must not be presented to the convention. This he did with the utmost good feeling toward interests.

C. Retford, of Carrollton, presented H. J. Eckley's name.

The first ballot was ordered, Stark county being called first. As the polls proceeded vote after vote was recorded for Russell and at its termination the count stood Russell 70, Eckley 17, necessary to nominate 56. Mr. Russell being nominated with out the aid of Carroll, Representative Adair moved that it be made unanimous and the convention so added with a hearty cheer. J. H. Williams at once offered a resolution, which was adopted, extending thanks to T. C. Snyder for his unselfish attitude and unquestioned friendship for the nominee senator Alexander, of Akron, was present and complimented senator Snyder upon his honest, public career, and congratulated the convention upon it. Then stood up immediately Secretary Coleman, Eckley's law partner, and pledges Carroll's support to Russell and hoped that in years hence his county would be recognized. Shouts of "well, do it" came from several parts of the hall. The convention adjourned after being in session scarcely one hour. Never a more orderly meeting was ever held in this district. Few, if any, nominees ever secured such hearty and prompt endorsement, backed by pledges of support.

Mr. Snyder labored under considerable excitement while delivering his speech, but its conclusion was marked by such good sense and straightforwardness as did him honor. Looking back, it is now apparent that his nomination was at no time possible, and he did the graceful thing in shortening the work of the defeated s In an interview this morning he reiterated that he was indifferent to the convention's action, and not being a candidate of his own volition could not withdraw this late in the day; he did the next best thing by not allowing the use of his name. Massillon's delegates worked like beavers, and the credit of winning the day rests upon many shoulders R. P. S.

A Cruel Family.

Agent Hose, of the Humane Society, went to Columbus street on the West Side yesterday, upon the complaint of Charles German. He says: "I found that Frank J. Ellger has an adopted 10-year-old child, that he got at the Fairmount Home. He and his wife are abusing the child very much. A man named Moser interfered Saturday night about 10 o'clock, when Ellger drove the child from the house, using foul language in her presence. Moser knocked him down and the city police being called restored the girl to Ellger's keeping. I went over again this morning and found that Mrs. Ellger had been whipping her and said to a neighbor that she would rather have a pup than a child. I have reported to Dr. T. C. Miller, who has instructed the councilor, W. E. Russell, to inform the superintendent of the Fairmount Children's Home."

THE SCHOOL ENUMERATION.

Indicating that Stark's Three Cities Have 37,835 Population.

The annual ennumeration of youth of the school age between 6 and 21 has been completed under the supervision of John Ellis. There being no requirement to take the school population by wards, only the totals can be given as follows: Males, 1,739; females, 1,722; total 3,461. Of this number, 1,020 are between 16 and 21. One year ago the total number of school youth was 3,325, showing an increase in the year of 136.

The directory man estimated the present population at 11,787, but the use of the multiple 3, which is used to estimate population from the school enumeration, gives only 10,383. THE INDEPENDENT has other corroborative evidence to prove that, though the population is fully and fairly 10,000, it is not much over.

The enumeration at Canton shows that there is a school population of 7,095, against 6,677 last year, an increase of 418, and a probable total population of 21,285.

Alliance has 1,880 school youth or 57 more than one year ago. This would give Alliance a population of 5,667, exclusive of Mt. Union, which has been annexed with its probable 500 more, or a total of 6,167.

THE REV. G. A. VERLET

Carried Off by Quick Consumption at New Bavaria.

The old parishioners of the Rev. G. A. Verlet were saddened Saturday when told of his death at his new charge at New Bavaria, O. Mr. Verlet died Saturday afternoon of quick consumption and dropsy, and will be buried Tuesday afternoon. A number of Massillon people to attend the funeral.

The Rev. Mr. Verlet was about 56 years of age, and of the twenty-eight years of his priesthood twenty-three were spent as rector of St. Joseph's Catholic church on South street. He was a native of France.

THE COLD WATER PARTY

PULVERIZING THE RUM POWER AT THE PEOPLE'S HALL.

Mr. Danner Makes a Speech Presenting the Claims of the "New Era" Newspaper With a Chromo Thrown in—Mr. Evans Objects—Full Convention Proceedings.

At the Prohibition county convention Mr. Danner seized the opportunity to make a speech. It was a long speech. Having presented himself, Mr. Danner next presented a "Christ before Pilate" chromo with the New Era and Beacon, the Prohibition organs, thrown in, at fifty cents per chromo. The demand for chromos not being then apparent, Mr. Danner advanced the claims of the book "Hell Shut," a society event. Mr. Danner then pulverized the rum power. He spoke of the traffic and its regulation in Omaha; he argued against a high license; he abused both parties; next he jumped into Texas and told what was doing there; he said God was on his side; he also said that the great majority of the Republican party in the North are in favor of prohibition, and the majority of the Democratic party in the South are in favor of prohibition; he declared that every man who casts a ballot was a prohibitionist or a perpetuationist; saloons must go; statutes legalize their business; we must vote for principle; could not between legalizing crime or prohibiting it; if they come here (the foreigners) they must become Americans.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on nominations reported as follows:

Representatives—Jos. K. Russell, Massillon; Rev. J. A. Nowinger, Uniontown.

Treasurer—J. P. Lawrence, of North Lawrence.

Sheriff—J. K. Yant, Minerva.

Clerk of Courts—C. E. Rodgson, Massillon.

Commissioner—Reuben Erwin, Canton.

Infirmary Director—P. J. Palmer, Jackson township.

Senator—A. R. Warren, Alliance.

J. K. Russell declined the nomination for representative, and on motion of L. B. Logan, Jos. Getty, of Beach City, was named and accepted.

J. P. Lawrence, for treasurer, declined through his friends, and E. H. Brosius of Alliance, was nominated.

Chairman Danner said we have a man for governor who would close every rum hole in Ohio, and introduced the Rev. J. B. Helwig, candidate for governor. Mr. Helwig said: "I wish I had been a Prohibitionist as long as Brother Danner. We have no postoffices as yet to give, but we have clear consciences: I feel that I can take my Prohibition ballot to the judgment bar; our cause is the cause of the truth, it's God's cause. In Springfield we closed the saloons, aren't we as near there as they are in Pennsylvania? We are going to try another war—by literature. There will be one hundred increase in it this year. My eldest recollections are of Massillon forty years ago; remember my father at Canal Dover taking his wheat to Massillon. One of our very best citizens, Judge John Everhard, my first school teacher, an old time Christian gentleman, we used to look up from our school benches with reverence. I have always felt thankful that God sent us such a man to instruct us. In 1880 thirteen representatives composed our state convention, single counties now send more." The speaker then referred to his manuscript, and gave statistics and other arguments in favor of prohibition.

A Beautiful Company.

The week's social festivities commenced Tuesday evening at the handsome East Main street home of Mrs. B. McCue, who gave a dancing party for her daughter, Miss Blanche McCue, and her guest, Miss Newton, of Holyoke, Mass. The roomy piazza, curtained by vines and muslin, became a very cool and pleasant resting place for weary dancers, who refreshed themselves with delicious orange ice. The two drawing rooms and the dining room were thrown together, forming one long hall, that was filled with flying feet without intermission. A programme of ten numbers and five extras was danced, Richeimer's orchestra furnishing the music, and Mr Holcomb the prompting. An elaborate supper was served late in the evening. There were flowers in profusion and, indeed, everything that could contribute to the enjoyment of the seventy-five or so who were present. The out-of-town guests were: Miss McDowell, of Boston; Miss Fay and Miss Elizabeth Fay, of Hartford, Conn.; Miss Burritt and Mrs. W. N. Thornburgh, of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCaffrey, of Cambridge City, Ind.; Miss McCormick, Miss Frease, Miss Hartzell, Miss Williams, Messrs. Rob and Fred Fast, John Danner, Cullen Welty, Wade Chance and Ed. Beckius, of Canton.

An Artist's Work.

A representative of this paper has been afforded an opportunity to examine a portfolio of recent sketches, made by Mr. George W. Marmon, of Chicago, for Russell & Co. Mr. Marmon has been in the city for some time, and has succeeded in transferring to paper a hundred or more sketches of the great plant, in detail. He has caught many of the picturesque points about the works—the oldest hand, the surrounding hills, the oil vault, and interior portions that that are extremely interesting. His work is to be published in a little book for the firm, which, with its accompanying text will illustrate not so much the business itself as its history, and such other incidents as will be interesting to the general reader.

Township Children.

The enumeration of youth of the school age in Perry township, outside the Massillon city school district, shows a total of 638, an increase of 46 in one year. There are 334 males and 304 females, 155 of both sexes being between 16 and 21. The largest of the nine subdistricts is Wenzbaugher's with 125 persons of school age, and the smallest is Murray's with only 43.

Confined on Bread and Water.

"Shorty" Rhode, the wife beater, bowed before Mayor Frantz this morning and confessed to having whipped his poor partner, the mayor sentenced him to ten days of strict confinement, five on bread and water.

Effects of Modern Life.

Eminent authorities unanimously agree that the high pressure methods of modern life are rapidly making us a race of helpless invalids—subject to all manner of nervous affections, headache, insanity, dizziness, neuralgia, backache, hysteria, nervous troubles of the heart, stomach, kidneys, brain, etc. Ladies and gentlemen who are thus afflicted or who are compelled to keep late hours, do much mental or physical work, who worry or fret about business or domestic troubles should remember that no other remedy in the world will so speedily cure these diseases, remove worry and the blues, induce tranquil sleep, relieve pain, or build up the brain and nervous systems, as Dr. Miles' great discovery, the Restorative Nervine. Free samples to opium or morphine. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Look to Your Heart.

Mrs. Charles Greenwood, of India apolis, had what the doctors called heart but she got little relief until she took Dr. Miles' new cure, which soon made her long winded, stopped the pain in her chest, swelling of ankles, nervousness palpitation, etc. Sold at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

The INDEPENDENT has the best correspondents for the county of any paper published. It is the first with the news. Take the only Massillon daily paper.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

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Offers special advantages to young people seeking a liberal education at the least expense. WRITE TO PRES'T SUPER FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

THE MARKETS.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

Money closed at 2 per cent. August, 3½ per cents lowest, 2½ per cents.

Exchange closed dull, with actual rates at $4.84½ for sixty-day bills and $4.86 for demand; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.88½.

Government bonds closed dull and steady. Currency 6's, 1895, 101½ bid; 4's, coupon, 1907, 125½ bid; do 1907, 109 bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 119½ bid; do sinking funds, 117½; Centrals, 115 bid.

New York Produce Exchange.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 14,000 barrels; exports, 6,000 barrels; sales, 3,000 barrels; Minnesota clear, $3.50@3.75; do straight, $3.75@4.00; winter patents, $4.00@4.25; winter extras, $2.50@3.00; winter low grades, $2.25@2.50; Minnesota patents, $4.00@4.25; do bakers, $3.25@3.50; winter wheat low grades, $2.25@2.50; fine, $2.75@3.00; superfine, $3.00@3.25; common extra, $3.25@3.50; good extra, $3.50@3.75; choice, $3.75@4.00; white wheat extra, $4.00@4.25; extra Ohio, $3.50@3.75; St. Louis, $3.50@4.25; patents, $4.25@4.50; city mills, $4.50@4.75; rye flour, $3.00@3.50.

RYE—Steady; fair to good, 55@57c.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

SUGAR—Raw, dull and nominal; refined unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet; eastern creamery, 17@18c; western do, 16@17c.

CHEESE—Steady; New York cheddars, 8@8½c; western flats, 8@8½c.

EGGS—Steady; western, 16@17c; Canadian do, 17c; western do, 16c.

COFFEE—Spot closed quiet; fair Rio, 17c.

Pittsburg Markets.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.

BUTTER—Creamery, fancy, 17@18c; other do, 15@16c; fresh dairy, packed, 12@13c; country rolls, 11@12c.

CHEESE—Ohio, New York, New Imberger, new, 8@8½c; domestic swisses, 9@10c; imported swisses, 22@23c.

EGGS—Steady; fresh, 13c.

FRUITS—Apples, [illegible] pineapples, scarce, $3.00@4.00 per barrel; Jersey blackberries, $1.00@1.25 per crate; Jersey peaches, $1.00@1.25 per crate; Jersey pears, $1.00@1.25 per crate; Jersey plums, $1.00@1.25 per crate; Jersey huckleberries, $2.50@3.00 per 24 quart crate; Jersey watermelons, $20@25 per hundred; Jersey muskmelons, $2.00@3.00 per hundred; Jersey cantaloupes, $1.00@1.50 per crate; Jersey sweet potatoes, $1.00@1.25 per bushel; new cabbage, $1.00@1.25 per hundred.

POULTRY—Live, [illegible] chickens, 25@30c per pair; old, 25@30c.

VEGETABLES—Cucumbers, home-grown, $2.00@2.50 per box; tomatoes, $1.00@1.25 per bushel; Jersey tomatoes, $1.00@1.25 per bushel; green beans, $1.00@1.25 per bushel; wax beans, $1.00@1.25 per bushel; green peas, $1.00@1.25 per bushel; cabbage, $1.00@1.25 per bushel; new potatoes, 25@30c per bushel; new corn, 10@12c per dozen; onions, $1.00@1.25 per bushel.

WHEAT—Nothing doing; prices: New No. 2 red, 83@84c; No. 3 red, [illegible]; No. 2 red winter, 84@85c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 35@36c; extra No. 3, 34@35c; No. 3 white, 34@35c; No. 2 mixed, 33@34c.

FLOUR—Jobbing prices: Fancy winter family, spring patents, $3.75@4.00; winter straights, $3.50@3.75; clear winter, $3.25@3.50; straight XXXX bakers, $3.25@3.40; rye flour, $3.00@3.40.

HAY—Baled timothy, choice, $14.00@14.25 per ton; No. 1 do, $13.50@13.75; No. 2 do, $11.00@12.00; loose from wagon, $16.00@18.00; No. 1 upland prairie, $10.00@11.00; No. 2, $7.50@8.00; mixed do, $5.00@6.00.

East Liberty Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Aug. 8.

CATTLE—Receipts, 940 head; shipments, 980 head; market closed steady; prime, $4.15@4.30; fair to good, $3.75@4.00; common, $3.00@3.50; stockers, $2.75@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market firm; Light Yorkers, $4.50@4.80; medium and light Philadelphias, $4.50@4.65; heavy hogs, $4.40@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market steady; prime, $4.70@5.00; fair to good, $3.50@4.50; common, $1.50@2.50; lambs, $4.50@4.60.

The Massillon Market.

Farmers are receiving the following prices to-day, August 8:

Old Wheat, per bu	72
New Wheat	75
Oats " "	26
Corn " "	36
Potatoes per bu	30
Butter per lb	10
Eggs per doz	13

The Wonderful German Oculist, Aurist and Optician,

DR. MORITZ SALM

FOUNDER AND PRINCIPAL OF THE Germania Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary WILL BE AT

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, O Aug. 10th.

Successful Cataract Operation on an old Lady of 85 years.

I have been blind for many years. Everything was inky blackness to me. Anyone who has not been in the same condition cannot appreciate what that means. I had no money. Dr. Moritz Salm, the great German specialist of Cleveland, heard of my case and through Count Boos, of Louisville Ky., operated on me January 29th, 1895, and I can now see very well again, even read. I am ever so grateful to the Doctor, and am certain that any one suffering with any disease that he makes a specialty of, need not hesitate to put himself or herself under his care.

MISS JANE RALSTON, Mansfield, O.

MANSFIELD, O., March 21, 1895.—We, the undersigned, know Miss Jane Ralston, and also know that she has been blind for many years. We also witnessed the operation performed upon her eyes by Dr. Salm, and can testify to the fact that the same has been very successful, as she can now see very well again. Respectfully,

WM. SHAD, WM. H. SCOTT,
GEO. RALSTON, MRS. MARY SCOTT.

Catarrh Can and Has Been Cured by Dr. Salm.

I had always been told that catarrh in the head could not be cured, and I had about come to the conclusion that it was so, after having tried so much, until I came for treatment to Dr. Moritz Salm, of Columbus, O., who has made a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. The trouble in my head and nose, as well as pain in the chest, all began slowly to disappear during his treatment. Before I began with Dr. Salm I lost all energy, appetite, became puny and thin; but now, thanks to his skillful treatment, I am once more my old self—hale and hearty.

MRS. ELIZABETH MILLER,
Ragersville, Tuscarawas County, O.

Specs Fitted.

The glasses you fitted to my eyes are just splendid. They give me more relief than any I have ever had. Although I tried many opticians and glasses, none suit me so well as yours. I can see now far and near with comfort.

MRS. D. W. ALLEN, Carrollton, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GOT TO HUSTLE NOW.

Lay away the new diploma,
With the ribbon tied around;
With the big bouquet's aroma
Let it be securely bound.

File away the long oration
With its words of learned length;
Let the "Daughters of the Nation"
Rest a year and gather strength.

Take the books of Greek and Latin,
Sell them all at second-hand,
Let some other brain space fatten
Up a flabby lachrymal gland.

Burn the song to Alma Mater,
Never more to greet the moon
Must the singer linger later
Than the solemn, midnight's noon
Spare with the tattered women,
Do not kill the little cow,
Wash out with the gelatine,
Johnnie's got to hustle now.

—Buffalo Express.

LITTLE OSBORN.

Once upon a time there was a king who one day heard some one speaking of a ship which would sail as well on the land as on the sea. This idea so filled his mind that he declared that he would give his daughter and half his kingdom to any one who would construct such a ship. This declaration was published in all the cities and towns in his kingdom, and reached the ears of three brothers who lived together in the same house. The eldest then said to his mother:

"Prepare a bag of provisions for me; I am going to the forest to build that ship."

He departed, and as he was entering the forest, he met an old man, who said to him:

A TOUGH MORSEL.

"Are you going far?"

"No. I am going to cut some chips to make plates for my father, who will not eat from the same dish as ourselves."

"Very well; and what have you in your bag?"

"There is nothing in the bag."

"Be it as you have said!" replied the old man.

The young man entered the forest, axe in hand, and began to cut down a tree. He chopped and he chopped, but he could make nothing but chips. At noon he sat down upon the ground to rest and eat his dinner, but on opening his bag he found nothing in it. Fatigued and discouraged he returned to his home.

The second brother wished in his turn to attempt the building of the ship. His mother gave him a bag of provisions, and full of courage he started for the forest.

On the way he met the same old man, who said to him:

"Are you going far?"

"No; I am only going to cut some slats to roof in a stable."

"And what have you in that bag?"

"There is nothing in the bag."

"So be it," replied the old man.

The second brother entered the forest and set to work. He chopped and sawed, but do what he would he could make nothing but slats.

At noon he sat down to eat his dinner, but when he opened his bag, lo! and behold! there was nothing in it; so, worn out and discouraged, he returned home.

The third son, named Osborn, who, on account of his habitual reserve, was deemed little better than a fool, declared that he also wished to attempt to build the ship. His mother and his brothers laughed at him, and told him that he was good for nothing except to sit in the chimney corner, crouching over the ashes. But he insisted on his mother giving him some provisions, and he set out for the forest.

"Where are you going?" said the old man to him.

"I am going to the forest to try to build a ship which will sail on the land as well as on the sea. The king has promised to give his daughter and half his kingdom to any one who will construct such a ship."

"What have you in your bag?"

"Only a few poor provisions; two cakes and a bottle of beer."

"Will you give me a little?"

"Very willingly," replied Osborn, kindly, taking the two cakes and the beer from his bag.

"Very well," replied the old man. "Since you have been charitable to me I will aid you in your work. Cut a piece out of that old oak. Throw the piece behind you, and then lie down and go to sleep."

Osborn obeyed. In his sleep it seemed to him that he could hear sawing, chopping and hammering going on. But he did not awake until the old man called to him and said:

"There is your ship already built; you can depart and make up your crew out of the different men you will meet."

The young adventurer thanked his benefactor, spread the sails of the ship and started on his voyage. After sailing a long time he met a tall, thin fellow who was eating granite.

"It seems to me," said Osborn, "that you have a very singular appetite."

"Oh," replied the fellow, "I am so hungry that nothing can satisfy me. Will you take me with you on your ship?"

"Willingly."

This strange individual got aboard, bringing a large supply of rocks with him.

A little further on he saw a man lying upon the ground with a large piece of bark between his lips.

"What on earth are you doing there?" said Osborn.

"Oh!" replied the stranger, "I am so thirsty, and, as I cannot get beer or wine, I am sucking this bark to assuage my thirst. Will you take me with you in your ship?"

"Willingly."

And the thirsty fellow got aboard with his piece of bark.

A short distance further a man appeared stretched at full length upon the earth.

"What are you doing there?" asked Osborn.

"I am listening," he replied, "to the grass growing. Will you take me with you?"

"Willingly."

Still further on he saw a man gazing into space at some imperceptible object.

"What are you doing?" asked Osborn.

"I am exercising my eyesight. It is so great that I can hit a mark at the other end of the world. Will you take me with you?"

"Willingly."

A little further on a man appeared who was leaping on one leg and who had a weight of 700 pounds attached to the other leg.

"Why do you walk in such a strange fashion?" asked Osborn.

"Because I am so light that if I did not carry this weight on one of my legs I should be carried in a few moments to the end of the universe. Will you take me with you?"

"Willingly."

Last of all, he met a man who was clutching his throat with both his hands.

"What is your idea in holding on to your throat so?" asked Osborn.

"I have inside me," replied this new personage, "seven summers and fourteen winters. If all those escaped from my mouth at the same time, you can imagine what a terrible state of affairs would be produced. Will you take me with you?"

"Willingly."

Osborn and his companions finally arrived at the palace of the king. He went to seek the monarch, and told him that he had brought him a ship which would sail upon the land as easily as upon the sea, and asked to marry his daughter.

But the valiant little navigator was not handsome to look, and the king was not anxious to have him for a son-in-law.

"My boy," he said, "in order to marry my daughter it is not enough that you have brought me the ship. I have still something more to demand of you. You must show me what you can do. Before evening you must devour 300 boxes of salt meat which I have packed up in one of my barns."

"I will try," said Osborn, "but may I take one of my men to help me?"

"Take your whole crew if you like," replied the king, who did not believe it possible that such a task could be accomplished in so short a time.

Osborn went and sought the man whom he had met eating granite, and set him at work. In a few hours the 300 boxes of meat were all devoured.

Osborn then announced to the king that his orders had been accomplished, and demanded his daughter's hand.

This was a new embarrassment for the king, who had promised, but did not wish to fulfill his promise.

"I must try you still further," he said. "I have in my cellar 300 casks of beer. They must all be drunk before tomorrow morning."

"I will try," replied Osborn. "Can I have one of my men to help me?"

"Take them all if you wish."

Osborn went and called his thirsty companion and took him to the cellar, and in a few hours the beer was all consumed.

The king tried to think of some new means of evading his promise, and said to Osborn:

"I must have in ten minutes a flagon of water from the end of the world. If you accomplish this task my daughter and half my kingdom are yours."

Osborn called the man he had met leaping on one leg, and told him what the king had said.

The marvelous runner detached the weight from his other leg, gave a spring and disappeared.

But four, five, six minutes passed and he did not return. In a few moments the time passed by the king would expire.

Osborn, in his anxiety, had recourse to his companion, who had heard the grass growing. He ordered him to place his ear to the ground and listen.

THE CLIMAX.

"Ah!" cried the man, "our comrade is asleep beside the spring. I can hear him snoring, and I also hear a Troll who is amusing himself by braiding his hair."

Osborn then called the hunter, who could shoot to the end of the world, and ordered him to kill the Troll. The hunter gave only one glance of the eye and fired. The Troll uttered a cry of pain. The runner awoke, filled a flagon at the spring, and in one minute he was back again.

Osborn having thus satisfied all the king's demands, again asked for his reward. But he was so plain and ugly that the king could not make up his mind to give him his daughter. He still sought a means of escaping from his engagement, and finally said to the patient youth:

"Listen to my last proposition: I have here 300 cords of wood which I am going to burn to dry grain for making beer. If you will go to the place where this wood is piled up and remain there until it is entirely consumed, I swear to you that you shall have my daughter and half my kingdom."

"Can I," asked Osborn, "take with me one of my companions?"

"Certainly, you can take them all, if you wish."

Osborn called the man who had on his breast seven summers and fifteen winters. In the evening both entered the building where the frightful fire was burning, and, in order that they might not escape, the king closed the door behind them, and locked it securely.

"Ah!" said Osborn, "a few winters would be very welcome just now."

His companion exhaled about half a dozen, and the place became so cold that he had to let out two summers to keep them from freezing, after which they both went to sleep before the fire in a most agreeable atmosphere.

The next morning they heard the king unlocking the door. "Give him a winter full in the face," cried Osborn.

No sooner said than done, and the king, nearly frozen to death, begged for mercy.

So Osborn married the princess. The wedding was solemnized with great splendor, and the good little youth, who had been kind to the old man, lived happily ever after.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

NEW FEATURES FOR BLUEBEARD

Burlesque Lays Its Irreverent Hand on "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

Let it be whispered with awe, says the Chicago Tribune, burlesque has laid its irreverent hand on "Little Lord Fauntleroy." There have been several of him at the Columbia for some months, and now there are to be several more at the Chicago Opera-House—one of a different kind.

In that section of the beginning of Act IV, where Mrs. Blueboard is taken to her lord's palace, she finds a half dozen dainty little fellows with lace collars, yellow curls, knickerbockers and affectionate dispositions. They come in playing leap-frog, shooting beads and showing an exuberance which, although pardonable enough in childhood, should not be exhibited on the stage.

"Good gracious goodness!" exclaims the latest Mrs. Blueboard, "what are these?"

"Those are my impressions," replies Mr. Blueboard, "and you will find them lovable little fellows."

At this the little boys gather around their dismayed foster-mother, kiss her hands in turns of "Dearest" and "Sweetest," and begs them to be allowed to get accustomed to the shock of a father-in-law.

Then they sing in her presence to the audience:

We are the subject of the latest thing for boys;
We are [illegible]
Mrs. Blueboard's Blueboyett
We are [illegible]
With her Little Lord Fauntleroy boys.

We are real human and wooden engines and boys;
Capital a lot of [illegible] boys;
We are [illegible] on the stage,
Of [illegible] we're the rage—
We are Little Lord Fauntleroy boys.

We're delectable [illegible] boys;
We're [illegible]
We're [illegible]
We succeed [illegible] of applause,
The grandmothers and [illegible]

The [illegible] Opera-House are different in a hundred ways from those of the Columbia, and it is believed that even if they are not so sweet they have more fun.

But the "Children's Blueboard" of the present week has certainly its more pretentious than the travesty of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," the scenic investiture of which truly demands an artiste.

After the first bedlam where the grasshoppers disport themselves will occur the Nursery Rhyme Parade. In this half a hundred little ones will participate, and, judging by the rehearsal, the effect will be as unique as it is pretty.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Effie Ellsler is resting at Long Branch.

J. K. Emmet is among the early August openings.

J. F. Palmer goes with Scott and Mills' "Chip o' the Old Block."

Harry Ellsler goes forth as manager of Edwin Mayo next season.

Harry A. Stanley goes with Chapman and Selsers' "Rag Baby" Company.

Charles S. Dickson has sold his comedy to Lewis Morrison and M. B. Curtis.

John S. Murphy is arranging for another tour in his brother Joseph's plays.

Lizzie Evans will open the season of the rejuvenated Memphis Theater on September 30.

It is probable that John A. Ellsler will be seen in support of his daughter Effie next season.

Charles Burke, of the "Bunch of Keys" Company, has an offer from Daly's Theater stock company.

Lillian Russell is out of the cast at the Casino at present and will indulge in a brief vacation of two weeks.

Dave Pearson's horse, Black Bess, will figure in the scoring incidents of Bronson Howard's great play, "Shenandoah."

Edwin Lawrence, who is to manage Grace Hilton during the coming season, is spending the summer at Nonsers, N. Y.

Dot Harrison has been picked out by Mme. Janauschek for a leading role. Miss Harrison is to be congratulated on getting there.

William McCready, Robert Neil, John Marion, Thomas W. Hanford and Baby Healey have signed with S. Absorn for "The Ruling Passion."

Walter Hyde, the well-known variety artist, is engaged by Manager H. Henry to divert audiences between acts of Estelle Clayton and company in "On the Hudson."

Frank McNish has been released from his engagement with Mestayer for next season by cable, and it is said will remain in Europe for a salary of six thousand dollars a year for three years.

Jay Rial takes a number of important plays to California, to produce them in the various cities of the Pacific coast. He was offered the management of a theater in San Francisco, but declined it in order to carry out the plan above referred to.

The "Captain Swift" tour, with A. H. Forrest as star, will open at Miner's Theater, Newark, September 2. Among the people engaged are Rose Eytinge, Beverly Sitgreaves, Nita Sykes, Nellie Taylor, James Holland, Kendal Weston, J. W. Constantine and several others.

At the Eden Musee, Chicago, the Mandolin Orchestra is proving a strong drawing-card, while the many groups of life-size figures of the rulers and prominent people of all nations and picturesque tableaux of episodes of history and romance are unique features to be found in no other amusement-place in the West.

Gertie Homan does not play Editha in the "Burglar" next season. The child's manager asked a cool hundred a week. She is clever, but her manager is inflated. In the meantime Messrs. Matthews & Smyth, managers of "The Burglar," are overrun by parents with would-be Edithas. Precocious stage children are likely to become a drug in the theatrical market.

Gus Hill will have a rattling good company for the next tour of his "World of Novelties." The engagements include C. W. Williams, ventriloquist (European); Fisher Brothers, flying man of the air; Billy Carter, banjoist; Harris and Walters, comedy sketches; the Great Perring, foot juggler (European), Swift and Chase, musical act; H. H. Hill, T. Rose, A. W. Handy and Little Ferguson. Great Gus will head the list.

Rosina Vokes' Views.

Miss Rosina Vokes writes in the New York World: "I am proud of my profession, but I do not think it a good life for a girl. I do not for one moment mean on moral grounds. A good girl is a good girl all over the world and in all professions, and as for temptations, no one should have the smallest apprehension of them except those who distrust their own disposition. But I mean that it is too hard a life physically and constitutionally. Most women are highly strung and nervous, and I know no one of my friends in the profession whose tendencies in that direction have not been intensified in the course of their career. For myself, I am in a nervous tremor every time I go on the stage, even in the most familiar pieces, and would at any time change nerves gladly with the timidest of white mice."

SWIFT ON THE WING.

The Fastest Railroad Train Slow Compared With the Wild Duck.

"The gadwale—but there; it isn't likely at all that you know what a gadwale is," said an observant wild fowl hunter. "The gadwale is a duck. It is a wild duck that doesn't get cast very often, but is a familiar fowl in the west. I was just about to remark that the gadwale is a bird that can travel fairly a 100 miles while the fastest railroad train is going fifty, and yet it is slow on the wing compared with a canvass back duck, the broadbill, or even the wild goose.

"I have held my watch on about every kind of wild fowl there is, and know to a foot just how much space any of them can get over in an hour. The canvass back can distance the whole wild fowl family, if it lays itself out to do it. If he has business somewhere, and has to get there, he can put two miles behind him every minute, and do it easy.

"The mallard duck is lazy. He seldom cares to cover more than a mile a minute, but he can if he wants to. His ordinary, every-day style of getting along over the country takes him from place to place at about a 45-mile an hour rate. The black duck can fly neck-and-neck with the mallard, and neither one can give the other odds. If the pin-tail widgeon and wood duck should start in to race either a mallard or a black duck it would be safe to bet on either one. But a redhead duck should enter the race you can give big odds on him, for he can spin off his ninety miles an hour as easy as you can walk around the block, and can do it all day. He would be left far behind, though, by the blue-winged or the green-winged teal.

"These two fowl can fly side by side for 100 miles and close the race in a dead heat in an hour, and appear to make no hard task of it. The broadbill duck is the only fowl that flies that can push the canvassback on the wing. Let a broadbill and a canvassback each do his best for an hour, and the broadbill will only come out about ten miles behind. One hundred and ten miles an hour can be done by the broadbill, and he consequently makes a mark for a shotgun that a pretty good gunner wouldn't be apt to hit once in a lifetime.

"The wild goose is an astonisher on the fly. It has a big heavy body to carry, and to see it waddling on the ground you wouldn't suppose it could get away from you very fast on the wing. But it manages to glide from one feeding-place to another with a suddenness that is aggravating to the best of wing shots. To see a flock of 'honkers' moving along, so high up that they seem to be sweeping the cobwebs off of the sky, you probably wouldn't dare to bet that they were traveling at the rate of ninety miles an hour, but that is just what they are doing, any hour in the day. The wild goose never tools any time away. His gait is always a business one."—N. Y. Sun.

Noted Suicides in History.

The following are some of the more noted suicides of which mention is made in history. These do not savor much of insanity, but rather of stoic philosophy.

Cato stabbed himself rather than live under the despotic reign of Cæsar. Themistocles poisoned himself rather than lead the Persians against his countrymen; Zeno, when 98, hanged himself because he had put his finger out of joint, and Hannibal and Mithridates poisoned themselves to escape being taken prisoners. When we search Scripture we find that Saul, rather than fall into the hands of the Philistines, commanded his armor bearer to hold his sword that he might plunge upon it: Samson, for the sake of being revenged upon his enemies, pulled down the house in which they were revelling and died with them, and Judas Iscariot, after selling the Saviour for thirty pieces of silver, was overcome by remorse and went and hanged himself."

Missing Aeronaut Hogan.

Discussion continues among the friends of Mr. Hogan, the aeronaut, who rode the Campbell air-ship to cloud-land and perhaps to death. Some, among them Inventor Campbell, believe the daring balloonist alive, their theory being that when his balloon collapsed in the Atlantic ocean near New York Hogan was rescued by the crew of some out-going vessel. Mrs. Hogan and the people do not seem to share this belief and the belief is general that this daring man has made his last ascension.

A Clever Chinese Trick.

Sergeant Whitman arrested a highbinder the other night, and while searching him found a clever device which explains the phenomenal luck that wily Mongolian has been enjoying at poker of late. The arrangement consists of a steel clip, which is fastened inside of one sleeve. Two cords reach up the sleeve, across the breast and down the other sleeve to the hand, where one is fastened to the thumb and the other to one of the fingers.

By a pull of one cord the clip reaches out and takes in a card, which is at once drawn up the sleeve. Pulling the other cord causes the card to be shot out into the hand of the player with lightning rapidity, and without any part of the mechanism being exposed. The fellow who had the machine fought strenuously against giving it up.—San Francisco Chronicle.

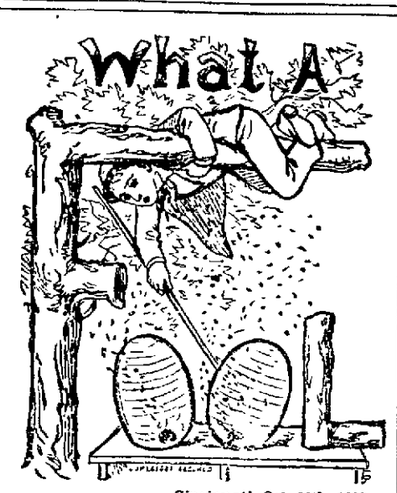
The Snake Gave Him a Chance.

While Mike James, a boy 11 years of age, was going through the woods near Clarksville, Ga., with his father, one day, he said: "Father, if a snake was to bite me, you just ought to see how quickly I would bandage my leg with this rubber strap." The boy spoke positively and no sooner were the words out of his mouth than he exclaimed: "I am snake bitten."

His father, turning round, saw his son drawing the bandage tightly around his leg just above the bite. The old man killed the snake and found it to be an adder of the most deadly kind. The administration of internal remedies at once commenced. First, one plug, then an old-time twist of home made, went down like food; then one pint of corn whiskey. All this made him very sick, and he vomited freely. He is rapidly recovering.—Atlanta Constitution.

A Sparrow Routs an Alligator.

An alligator and an English sparrow were seen to engage in a battle near Darien, Ga., the other day. The 'gator provoked the fight by snapping at the bird, which in turn flew furiously at its ugly antagonist, aiming with precision at the saurian's eyes. The 'gator finally gave up the contest and sought safety from the sparrow's attacks by hiding itself under water.—Savannah News.



Cincinnati, Oct. 10th, 1888.

Wolf & Randolph, Phila.—Gentlemen:—I used Acme Blacking about a year and but became dissatisfied and quit. Two months ago I met a friend whose shoes were strikingly handsome, and asked him "What kind of blacking are you using?" "Wolf's Acme Blacking," he replied. "It is very easy to polish with it on account of its brilliancy." "Not to perfume! When I was a little past boyhood, three years ago I carefully read a notice of your goods. Directions? I never thought of that." I bought a bottle right then and there, took the wrapper off the neck of bottle, followed those directions and admit, "What a Fool I was." Acme Blacking is all you claim for it.

The Best Blacking for Men, Women and Children.

OUR

Advice to Everybody

who has a diseased Liver is to at once take proper measures to cure it. The function the Liver is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the *Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys*, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health.

NO HUMAN BEING

should run the risk for a single day of neglecting this important organ, but should promptly get a box of **Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills**, made by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., and use according to directions they will cure you promptly and permanently. Around each box is a wrapper giving full description of the symptoms of a diseased Liver. They can be had of druggists.

Beware of COUNTERFEITS made in St. Louis.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

IVORY POLISH FOR THE TEETH.
PERFUMES THE BREATH. ASK FOR IT.

Jos. Horn & Co

GREAT REDUCTIONS

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

This month, the time when we must reduce our stock in all departments—low prices our method.

Printed Batistes, 5 cents, were 12½.
Shirting Prints 4 cents, best makes.
Satines, yard wide, 8 cents.
French Satines, 30 cent quality at 15 cents.
Fine Ginghams, now 15 cents, were 25 cents.
Finest Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, 25 cents, were 40 cents.
Printed Good Dress Ginghams, 6 cents, were 12½.
French Dress Goods—Plaids, Stripes and Fancies, at 50 cents a yard, were $1.00 and $1.25.
Extra values in Cream White Summer Wool Dress Goods.
Reductions in French Challies.
27-inch Printed India Silks, at 50 cents a yard.
Great bargains in Black and Colored Surah Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Underwear, Hosiery, Lace Curtains, Housekeeping Linens.
This is the best month in the year to buy.
Samples and prices sent.

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None but safe, sound and good driving horses; none but strong, fine and comfortable carriages; and none but reasonable prices. As a further convenience, outfits will be delivered to any part of the city.

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Consisting of a fine selection of

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Views of Residences,
Large Reunion Groups and all Out-Door Work.

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I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

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At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.

5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 18 acres of timber. Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 57½ acres in Geauga county O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No 54 North Mill street.

The Dornecker house on North Mill street.

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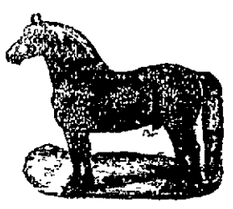

Veterinary Surgeons,

Have opened a veterinary office and infirmary on the corner of North Erie and North streets, Massillon, O., in connection with Wm. Caldwell's horse shoeing establishment. They will also continue business at the widely known office at Sippo, O., at either of which offices one of the doctors can be consulted at all times. Horses boarded by the day or week at either Infirmary, and treated by the latest scientific methods. Horses also examined and certificates of soundness given. All calls promptly attended to day or night.

Connected with Massillon telephone exchange. City office call No. 130, Sippo, No. 10.

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AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

ACTING SECRETARY WHARTON'S COMMENT ON THE BLACK DIAMOND.

Ex-Governor Kellogg Pleased Over the Louisiana Appointments—The Cruiser Baltimore to Take the Astronomers to Africa—The Post Interviews Members of the Cabinet on the Civil Service Question.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. — Secretary Blaine's new house, on Lafayette square, is rapidly undergoing improvement and will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of October. The artist has endeavored to conform to the original simplicity of design in the interior arrangements of the mansion, which was built more with the view to comfort and space than elaborate ornamentation and display. The addition of a number of broad windows at the side facing the south has added greatly to the brightness of the rooms on that side of the house and gives glimpses of the fresh green of the executive grounds beyond.

An Extraordinary Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A representative of the United Press called the attention of Acting Secretary of State Wharton to a dispatch published in a New York paper Sunday morning to the effect that the schooner Black Diamond, instead of going to Sitka when ordered to that port by the commander of the Rush, sailed direct for Victoria; and that, as one man constituted the prize crew placed on board by the commander of the Rush, the prize crew was helpless to prevent the Black Diamond's escape. Secretary Wharton had not seen the dispatch. When told of its contents he said that the case, if presented correctly, was most extraordinary, and he would not venture an opinion as to the course the state department could or would pursue.

Kellogg and the Louisiana Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Ex-Governor William Pitt Kellogg, speaking of the Louisiana appointments made by the president, says: It strikes me that in the matter of the Louisiana appointments the president has just made a shot in the brush to see what he would hit. The appointments are good ones, particularly those of Pitkin and Warmouth, both good friends of mine. J. F. Patty, who has been given the naval office, is a colored lawyer of fair ability and a good fellow. Chairman Herwig, of the state central committee, was a candidate for the collectorship and Congressman Coleman had one. The two most prominent colored men in the state, Pinchback and Col. James Lewis, were after the naval office; but were put aside for Patty. These two men control the colored vote of Louisiana. Pinchback is perhaps a little broader of the two, but Lewis has the greatest power to sway an audience of any colored speaker I ever heard, not excepting Fred Douglas. With these two men I can revolutionize the state in a campaign. I have been in every Republican national convention for years and these two men have been by my side. Lewis raised a colored company and served gallantly in the Red River campaign. He is a man of marked ability, and was the first colored man to hold a commissioned office in America, to which I appointed him when collector of the port of New Orleans. One thing certain, these men will control the national delegations of Louisiana for a decade to come, and nothing can prevent them.

These appointments, I fear, said Governor Kellogg, will have an unfavorable result upon Republican chances in the coming Third district congressional election. There are several factions in Louisiana politics and several which will feel sore. The Republican nominating convention will be held to-day. It has been supposed all along that ex-Congressman Darrell would receive the nomination, but Warmoth is opposed to him and Patty, the new naval officer, as secretary of the committee, and the name of Mr. Miner, a prominent planter, is being mentioned. The Democrats will nominate either Call or Don Caffrey, probably. The election is set for Sept. 3. The district is naturally Republican, but in view of the complications the result is very doubtful.

To Observe the Eclipse.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—It is now believed in naval circles that the new cruiser Baltimore will be the vessel designated by the navy department to take the naval commission astronomers, instruments and baggage to the west coast of Africa, in order to observe the eclipse of the sun which occurs in December next. The principal point of observation will be at St. Paul, DeLoando.

The Post and Commissioner Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. —The Post this morning publishes a series of interviews with the members of the cabinet denying the statement of Civil Service Commissioner Roosevelt in a published interview that the civil service law had been violated by a cabinet officer against his protest. The only member of the cabinet not interviewed was Mr. Blaine, who is out of the city. The gentlemen interviewed were also asked if they thought the public service was improved by the work of the civil service commission; if, under other conditions, they would fill their departments with meritorous men of both parties or with Republicans regardless of merit, and whether as heads of departments they believed that they were better qualified than anybody else to select clerks. To the first question the general response was that they had not been in office long enough to form a judgment. To the second Secretary Noble responded: "I don't think many Democrats have been appointed to office by me." Secretary Windom said that if the election rested with him candidates for office would be chosen on their merits. Secretary Proctor said: "Of course the first consideration would be the proper transaction of public business. I am a believer in the principle of civil service reform, but like all new things it is probably not yet perfect."

An Overseer Shot.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 5.—A Kissimmee special to The Times-Union says: J. C. Hobbs, overseer of the St. Cloud sugar farm, this city, was shot and killed late Saturday night by Lewis Ward, colored, a contractor of the sugar company's cane farm, who escaped. Officers are pursuing the murderer. The affair causes much excitement. The cause of the shooting is unknown.

THE FIGURES FOR IT.

A Detailed Statement of the Money Received by Governor Beaver.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 5. — Secretary Kremer, of the commission for the distribution of relief to the Pennsylvania flood sufferers, has had prepared a statement showing the amounts sent to the governor direct to the 27th of July by the different states, territories and foreign countries. This exhibit shows an aggregate of $1,088,066.96 to have been forwarded. The amount includes $100,000 contributed through the mayor of New York by the people of that city. The total contributions, including the amount which passed through the governor's hands, reach about $3,300,000.

State.	Johnstown Fund.	General Fund.
New York	$ 90,174.68	$25,275.13
Pennsylvania	96,280.49	32,856.27
New Jersey	20,080.41	27,020.41
New Hampshire	12,178.83	702.62
Connecticut	21,519.50	30,602.05
Massachusetts	29,752.49	40,880.76
Maine	6,180.95	80.00
Rhode Island	2,256.25	26,080.91
Vermont	461.65	2,021.50
Tennessee	2,621.55	2,221.31
Mississippi	1,477.20	340.00
Kentucky	1,941.36	9,236.51
Louisiana	3,715.15	412.25
Alabama	3,018.51	14.00
South Carolina	721.07	161.00
Maryland	19,017.13	525.00
Georgia	2,066.75	3,111.55
North Carolina	791.81	....
Virginia	3,720.20	60.75
Kansas	2,104.56	108.15
Nebraska	2,886.35	8,317.50
Colorado	4,189.05	3,005.30
California	27,121.62	62,582.10
Florida	3,075.80	167.25
Iowa	6,327.00	11,653.25
Minnesota	2,117.63	78.75
Texas	3,676.05	85.00
Oregon	3,133.75	175.50
West Virginia	47.50	1,127.75
Wisconsin	3,576.43	6,031.65
Michigan	6,125.65	4,639.01
Ohio	5,311.27	68,251.06
Arkansas	1,641.79	1,858.50
Illinois	9,855.53	1,686.75
Missouri	680.15	10,005.00
Nevada	1,100.00	....
Indiana	3,488.50	....
New Mexico	30.25	....
Montana	300.00	....
Dakota	910.28	....
Arizona	317.00	....
Idaho	460.00	11.50
Utah	1,401.35	....
Wyoming	1,013.50	....
Washington	100.00	2,400.00
Washington, D. C.	2,275.05	28,170.00
Ireland	2,430.60	12,148.50
Mexico	130.40	....
Canada	3,037.65	500.00
England	2,000.00	....
Turkey	856.57	....
Italy	....	9.40
Austria	340.70	....
Germany	13,874.67	457.10
Miscellaneous from Gen. Hastings	255.05	....
Cash, small amounts	3.85	....
Totals	$390,168.24	$697,898.72

Indians Sign the Treaty.

STANDING ROCK, Dak., Aug. 5.—Much to the surprise of everybody at the agency, John Grass, Mad Bear, Big Head and their bands yesterday signed the treaty, and now 600 names are all that are necessary for the opening of the reservation. There was a wild scene when Sitting Bull and his band rode up in war costume and attempted to drive the friendly Indians from the council, but he was soon suppressed, and the Indians under the three chiefs named followed them in signing. Four hundred signatures were secured Saturday and the commissioners are elated over the prospect for success. Chief Gall is still hesitating, but it is believed he will consent within a few days. There is now every prospect of success. It is reasonably safe to predict that the 11,000,000 acres of land will be opened for settlement.

Two Freight Trains Collide.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 5.—A fatal accident occurred on the Virginia Midland road, near Bumley's, early Sunday morning. Two freight trains collide on a heavy grade. The engines were smashed and the cars almost entirely destroyed. Fireman Fox, of Washington, was killed. Charles Davis, the engineer of the southbound train, was fatally hurt. He lived at Alexandria. His legs and arm were broken and he was injured internally. A brakeman named Leaser was injured about the head. Conductor Buram, of the southbound train, has disappeared entirely. It is reported that he disobeyed orders in not taking a siding at the bottom of the grade, and that the accident is directly attributable to his disobedience.

Engineer Hayes and Brakeman M. A. McDonald are missing and are supposed to be under the wreck. Fireman Kelly and Brakeman McClain, both of Alexandria, were also badly injured.

A Quiet Day at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—The city was unusually quiet Sunday. The only places open for the transaction of business were restaurants, bakeries, ice cream saloons and drug stores. In the latter only medicines were sold. Delivery wagons were not to be seen on the streets after 8 a. m. and the brewers resolved not to supply their customers after 12 o'clock Saturday night. Comparatively few arrests for misdemeanors are reported at the various police stations. One saloon was found open in the suburbs and the proprietor was arrested, but he claimed to be outside the jurisdiction of the police court.

Oil Running to Waste in Michigan.

PORTLAND, Mich., Aug. 5.—For some time past the presence of a considerable quantity of oil has been noticed in Grand river and a discovery was made last week that threw the town into excitement. The source of the oil has been found near the head of the creek, where it oozes forth in considerable quantities from the rocks. An expert was summoned early in the week and has made his report. He says the oil is equal to the finest Ohio product, and that gas exists in large quantites in the rocks and that it can be had for the boring. A seam was opened in the rock and the oil gushed out liberally. The work of developing the find will be pushed

Her Throat Cut While Asleep.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 5.—The throat of Mrs. Mary Smith, a widow, was cut by a burglar while she was asleep Friday night. She was awakened by consciousness of a stinging pain in her neck, and involuntarily raising her hand she felt the keen edge of a knife or razor across her fingers. She screamed, and her son, from a room up stairs, came to her assistance, but the burglar escaped. The wound was deep, and the severance of the jugular vein was prevented only by the slight obstruction of the strings to her nightcap, which were cut. She will die. No attempt at robbery was made.

Fell from a Reaper and Killed.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 5.—Henry Beight, a well-known farmer six miles east of here, was instantly killed Saturday by falling from a reaper sickle which he was driving. The knives passed over and literally cut him to pieces, taking off both legs and arms and lacerating the body in a horrible manner. He leaves a large family.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

TWO MASKED MEN ENTER A COACH AND ORDER PASSENGERS TO YIELD.

The Robbers Secure $175 in Money and Two Gold Watches—They Shoot Twice at the Conductor, Who in Turn Breaks His Lantern Over the Head of One of the Outlaws—A Posse After Them.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 5.—One of the boldest and most daring train robberies ever perpetrated in Missouri occurred on the Wabash train which left the Union depot at 8:20 o'clock Saturday night. The train, which was made up of a smoker, two sleepers for St. Louis, an Illinois Central coach and the St. Paul coach, in the order named, had pulled out of Harlem, where it was due at 8:35, and had run a distance of about four miles, when two men entered the rear door of the St. Paul sleeper. One of them had utilized a white handkerchief as a mask and the other a red one. They ordered all the passengers to hold up their hands and enforced their orders with a brace of Colt's revolvers. One of them approached each passenger, and while the other kept watch of the victims took everything of value that could be conveniently found. There were only a few passengers in the car and the work of robbery was soon complete. As soon as all had been relieved of their valuables, amounting to $175 in cash and two gold watches, the robbers backed out of the front door of the car, being careful to keep their shooting irons pointed toward the helpless travelers. They stepped on the platform, and just as they were about to enter the Illinois Central coach Conductor Roach came out of the door, being on his first trip trough the train to collect fares. One of the robbers pushed his revolver under the conductor's nose, and with an oath ordered

Him to Hold Up His Hands.

The conductor supposed from the nature or their disguise that a number of railroad men who had taken passage on the train were playing a practical joke on him. With a laugh he attempted to push past them and enter the sleeper. Just then a gust of wind swept aside the masks of the robbers and then he knew that the affair was one of dead earnest. He had no weapon, but he carried his lantern in his hand and with that he dealt one of the men a vicious blow on the head, smashing the lantern's glass and extinguishing the light. Simultaneously with his assault the other robber fired a shot at him from his revolver. The aim was bad and the bullet missed its mark. The first robber had by this time recovered himself and he, too, took a shot at the conductor. His aim was no more precise than his partner's. The robbers then, with one more parting shot, swung off from the steps of the car. The train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, too fast for any one except under desperate chances to jump off without injuring his life, and Conductor Roach did not attempt it. He swung beyond the side of the car, however, and saw the robbers arise and make, with all haste, for the dirt road that leads to Kansas City. That was the last seen of them.

A Posse After the Robbers.

One of the passengers in the St. Paul coach, who had been robbed when he heard the firing on the platform, pulled the cord that connects with the air brake, and the train came to a standstill. By this time the train had run a mile beyond the place where the robbers had escaped. W. H. Bonnell, special agent of the road, was a passenger in the smoking car. When the train came to a sudden stop he rushed out to ascertain the cause. Learning from the conductor the occurrence of the robbery, he immediately set to work to begin the chase for the robbers. He ordered the engineer to run the train to Randolph, a town north ahead, and there he uncoupled the engine and ran it back to Harlem. There he found Deputy Sheriff Tomlinson, who at once organized a posse and started in pursuit of the fleeing robbers. Up to 3 o'clock no trace of them had been discovered. Mr. Bonnell, after he had taken every possible step to insure the capture of the fugitives at Randolph, came to Kansas City, where he arrived at 3 o'clock and reported the robbery at police headquarters.

The Posse Returns.

The sheriff's posse returned, after an almost fruitless search for the robbers. They succeeded in tracing them to a farm house on the dirt road, where it is known they stole a horse from a farmer named Evans. It is supposed they forced the horse to carry double—the tracks of the animal, at least, were traced to a bend in the river, where the foot prints in the sand show that two men probably dismounted. At this point all traces of the bandits were lost. It is very likely they crossed the river and boarded a train for Leavenworth, on the Kansas City and Northwestern road, and escaped by that means to Leavenworth and thence to some point in Nebraska. No one saw the faces of the robbers except the conductor, and by the dim light of his lantern he received no definite impression of their features. They are described as about 22 or 25 years of age, slightly built, dressed in dark clothes, and each wearing a slouch hat.

Ambushed and Murdered.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—A special from Buckhannon, W. Va., says: While Richard Molack, of Middleport, Pa., was conducting surveying operations in Randolph county he was ambushed, shot in the back and instantly killed. His murderer is not known.

Crushed to Death in an Elevator.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 5. Patrick McLeod, 19 years old, was caught in the elevator in Hansen's flour store and almost instantly crushed to death. McLeod was a college student working during vacation for money to complete his education.

It Was a Love Affair.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 5.—Charles G. Barksdell, of Garrison, 21 years of age, shot himself in the left breast at Vinton with fatal results. Papers were left on a table in his room for his brother at Garrison. It was a love affair.

A Self-Confessed Forger.

YORK, Pa., Aug. 5.—Frederick Weecker, a tanner of this city, has disappeared, after having confessed that he had forged the name of Jacob Reichly to notes to the amount of $8,600. Before leaving he promised to make restitution. His whereabouts are unknown.

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NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5/A LABEL
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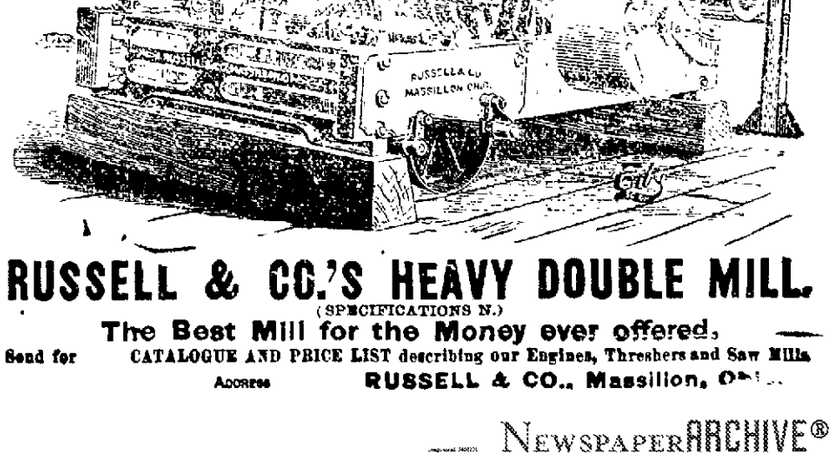
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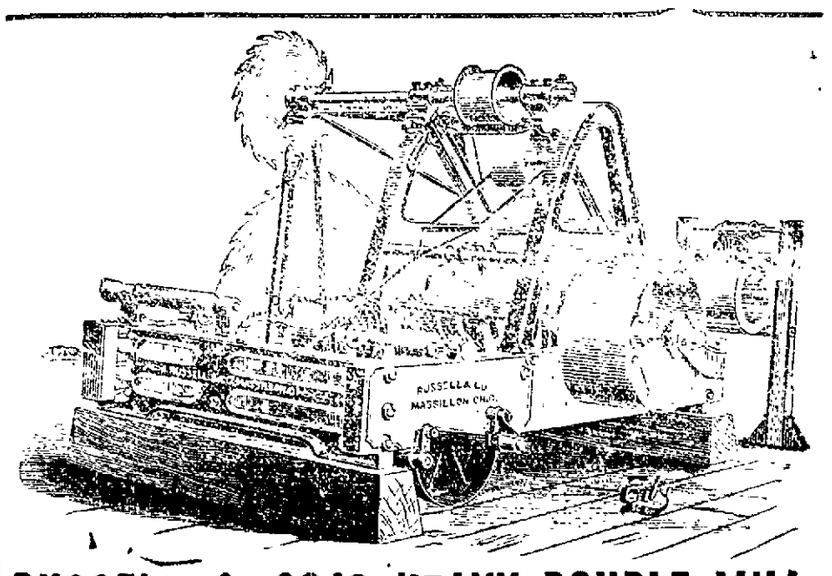

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The County Seat.

CANTON, Aug. 5.—John Heldt, aged 83 years, died Sunday afternoon at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Boyle, of intestinal disorders. On Friday he voted and was ready to speak up for a time to have the [illegible] of having been a body guard of Napoleon. He will be buried Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Chapman.

That Pacific base-ball club that was recently organized in Massillon failed to meet our Nonpareils, at Millport, according to promise.

Newspaper reporters must have been extremely scarce at the Millport K. of L. picnic, for we have failed to see a single item about the proceedings.

The Chapman Dramatic company will give another of their excellent entertainments in the school house, Saturday evening, August 10, the proceeds to go toward assisting the Sunday school excursion this month. The play consists of a melo-drama in three acts, entitled "The Yankee Detective," and will conclude with the very laughable farce entitled "The Black Statue." An evening's entertainment is guaranteed to all. So give them your patronage for the cause is a good one.

The seventh annual picnic and reunion given by Chapman Assembly 164 K. of L., will be held on Saturday, August 17th. Robert Watchorn, secretary of N. T. A. 135, K. of L., will positively be present and deliver an address in behalf of his organization. Many improvements have been made for the convenience and accommodation of those who attend. The committee has left nothing undone that will add to the attraction and comfort of the occasion.

August 5.

Burton City.

Our town was all torn to pieces Monday evening by two women clashers, who have been carrying news from house to house and getting neighbors to fighting. There is good prospect for a law suit.

Our mines are in full blast. The operators have got men at last to work. Clover Hill mine whistled for the third time in July, but we are informed that there will be four days' work this week.

On the 10th the primary election will be held here, in the town hall.

The firm of Stuck, Harbach & Co. has disolved partnership in the coal mine, Mr. Harbach retiring. Mr. Bert Bauchman, of Dalton, has taken his place. The firm will be Stuck, Bauchman & Co. The price paid was $1,800.

Mrs. C. F. Stuck is on the sick list.

August 6.

Navarre.

J. J. Field has been calling on his former friends in the interest of a much needed fertilizer.

Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Grossklaus and daughter, of Canton, were the guests of Mr. John Grossklaus, Tuesday.

The lawsuit between "Buck" Stahl and John Adler turned out in favor of the former. Adler was placed under bond and taken to Canton Wednesday.

Mr. Wm. Kamp, of Navarre, was the guest of George Wilhelm, of Justus, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank George visited at Cyclone, O., the long part of this week.

Theodore Crowl, of La Grange, Ind., is visiting friends at this place.

Mr. James Bevard, of Cadiz, is visiting with old friends here.

B. F. Reed, of North Industry, was in the city Saturday.

What might have been a serious accident occurred here last Friday. The little son of Joe Jing was thrown from a dray and run over, receiving but slight injuries.

A. Sisterhen made a business trip to Cleveland last Thursday.

Peter Roscoe is preparing to build a dwelling house on Center street property.

Mrs. F. M. Corl and daughter are visiting Mrs. Corl's parents at New Philadelphia.

The Cross Roads base ball club came to this place and crossed bats with the Scrub nine, and went down to the tune of 12 to 50 in favor of Navarre.

Grove City.

The mine worked one day last week.

Pigeon Run mine is working from one to three days a week.

Mr. Pickle and family, of Dalton, visited at Wm. Weiler's, Sunday.

Mrs. Lucinda Kilgore and son, Harvey, spent Sunday with friends at Sugar Creek.

The boys waited patiently on the West Massillon ball club, Saturday, but they failed to appear.

The Pomona Grange will hold its annual picnic at Meyer's Lake, August 27

St. Joseph's Society.

At an election of the St. Joseph Society the following officers were chosen: President, Hilarius Lux; vice president, Ed Rheavein secretary, Sebastian Hamel; treasurer, Peter Seil; district committees, 1—Peter Wilhelm and Mathias Weber; 2—Jacob Zill and Adam Bohm; 3—Julius Deck and Thomas Kern; 4—George Koontz and John Schmidt; banner carrier, John Shott; superintendents, John Wrshel, John Weber, W. S. Barber, Wm. Wiener; executive committee, Rinehart Keller, Louis Wittman, John Bates, Stuart H. Hamel.

Canal Repairs Almost Finished

The damages to the Ohio canal, by the recent heavy rains, have been repaired in a majority of places, and Canal Collector H. H. Foltz, of the Akron port, says that boats will again be able to pass on to Cleveland by Monday. Repairs have been made along the line south of here so that boats have been running between Akron and points south, but a bar at the eight-mile lock north of here has not yet been entirely removed, but the state boat is now at work there and hopes to have the channel open by Monday.—Akron Beacon.

Bishop Bedell's Check.

A check for one hundred dollars, signed by Gregory T. Bedell, was received Monday by the Rev. Edward J. Kemp, to be added to the building fund of the Episcopal colored mission. The kindly remembrance of the invalid Bishop of Ohio, for his only colored flock, has given great pleasure here.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

A GREAT RACE AT BUFFALO TO-DAY.

Base Ball Notes—A Fine Game at Canton.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—The great race between Belle Hamlin and Harry Wilkes to-day is the all-absorbing topic of conversation. Belle Hamlin is a bay mare, standing almost 16 hands. She was foaled June 20, 1879. She was sired by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 1,829; out of Tey, by Hamlin Patchen, 3,519; second dam, by a son of Old Royal George; third dam, by a son of Vermont Black Hawk. At Cleveland, Sept. 16, 1887, she trotted the mile that made her famous. It was to beat her record for a cup, and was done in 2:13 3-4. C. J. Hamlin drove her a mile to pole with Justina (2:23 1-2) in November, 1887, to better 2:26. It was done in 2:18. Belle was started during the international fair at Buffalo, Sept. 13, 1888, to beat her record of 2:13 3-4. It was a cold, raw day, and she did well in doing it in 2:15 3-4.

Harry Wilkes.

Harry Wilkes, 2,912, is a bay gelding, standing about 15 hands, foaled 1876, sired by George Wilkes, 519; dam, Molly Walker, dam of Gen. Garfield, 2:21, and The Item, 2:25 1-4, by Capt. Walker, pacer; second dam by Darnaby's Copperbottom. He made his first appearance in 1882. He won his three races public and obtained a record of 2:23 1-4. In 1883 everything bowed before him in the grand circuit and he closed the year with a record of 2:15. He was only defeated twice in 1885—at Detroit by Clingstone in 2:15 1-2 and by Phyllis at St. Louis; best time 2:19 1-4. He is credited with having trotted a mile in 2:09 1-2 in Cleveland, but as it was only an exhibition it did not go on record. At Cleveland, July 29, 1886, he defeated Clemmie G. and Phyllis in 2:16, 2:14 3-4, 2:15 3-4. During the season he was never defeated except by Oliver K. at St. Louis, where he was a good second, in 2:16 3-4, 2:16 1-2, 2:17. At Bay District park, April 2, 1887, he was sent against time, 2:14 3-4, for a purse of $2,000. He succeeded in lowering his mark to 2:13 1-2. Later in the season he was defeated several times, against his time in New York, July 9, trotting in 2:15 3-4; by Patron, 2:14 1-4, at Cleveland, July 29; by Johnston, 2:09 1-4, at Springfield (to wagon), and by Prince Wilkes; 2:14 3-4, at St. Louis, Oct. 6. At Dallas, Tex., Nov. 4, he beat Rosaline Wilkes in 2:18 1-4, 2:19 1-2 and 2:17 1-4.

Opinions Vary.

Opinions vary as widely as the backers of the horses. The Buffalo horsemen are pinning their faith to the Queen of Almonts and the mare has many admirers.

Frank Noble, the wealthy owner of Alcyeron, believes Wilkes will win, but thinks Belle Hamlin's chances good.

Dr. Smith, a well-known Cleveland physician and owner of horses, is backing Belle, and says if she goes as he saw her go at Cleveland she will win easily.

H. C. Johnson, of Philadelphia, says the betting is about even. He would not be surprised to see Belle win.

Ira Bride, of Chicago, thinks Belle ought to win easily.

Blame the Umpire, Of Course.

CANTON, August 7.—What should have been a well-earned victory for Canton in a beautiful and exciting game with Philadelphia was turned into defeat by an outrageous decision of Umpire Brennan in the ninth inning in calling Mader out when he was in without question, and Canton had the game well in hand and no one out. Over two thousand people witnessed the game, which was a very interesting one. Score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Canton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

The Gun Club.

The gun club held a shoot at the new range yesterday afternoon with the following result:

D. Reed	18—23
F. A. Brown	21—21
J. Clutz	17—18
J. H. Hunt	20—20

Baseball.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 20; Washington, 6.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 13; Boston, 7.
At Chicago—Chicago, 2; New York, 4.
At Philadelphia—Athletic, 0; Baltimore, 9.
At Columbus—Columbus, 8; Brooklyn, 10.
At Louisville—Louisville, 2; Cincinnati, 5; twelve innings.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 1; St. Louis, 4.

The ball game between the two nines from the rolling mill resulted in a victory for the guide mill men, who had forty-one scores to the puddlers' seventeen. A. Myers in the official capacity of umpire was an unequalled success.

The State Fair.

The West Virginia fair will be the largest and best ever held. Something about the preparations which are being made by the management:

The ninth annual exhibition of the great West Virginia Exposition and State Fair will be held on Wheeling Island September 9th to 13th inclusive. Through the energetic and never ceasing labors of the managers and the liberal support of over fifty thousand people that attended last year from Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and many other states, that institution has grown to be the largest annual exposition in the Ohio river valley. More than usual interest has been manifested by exhibitors of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and manufacturing and mechanical industries in securing space for displays. The purses offered for the fourteen races, composed of six running, five trotting and three pacing races, are unusually large. From entries made and present indications it may be said that those purses will be competed for by a large number of noted horses. The management has spared neither time, money nor ingenuity to make the coming exposition a grand success, surpassing all preceding ones, and to come up to the standard of a state fair and exposition.

The display of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, it is known, will be unusually large, and in the exposition, floral, machinery, agricultural and children's departments visitors will find a feast for the mind that cannot fail to afford pleasure, instruction and profit. Every one should know the progress and improvements made in art, manufacturing, farm, garden and other products. No place is so good as an exposition will offer to teach that progress.

IN THE CITY OF CULTURE.

BOSTONIANS GIVE THE PRESIDENT A ROYAL WELCOME.

Buildings Gay With Flags, Bunting, and the Sidewalks and Streets Fringed With People Anxious to Get a View of Mr. Harrison—A Concert in the Evening—Off for Bar Harbor to Visit Blaine.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—President Harrison and party arrived here yesterday morning at 9:05 o'clock and were taken at once to the Hotel Vendome. As early as 8 o'clock crowds began to gather about the station in this city, and when the train arrived the depot and adjacent streets were packed with humanity. At 8:30 o'clock Lieutenant Governor Brackett and staff, with Mayor Hart, arrived at the station and made their way to the platform, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Mansfield, U. S. engineer corps, who is detailed as a special aid to the president. Immediately upon the arrival of the train Lieutenant Governor Brackett boarded the special car and cordially greeted the president. The party then left the train and moved along the platform, kept free from the crowd by a cordon of police to the entrance at Kneeland street, where carriages were in waiting to convey the guests to the Hotel Vendome.

Cheers for the Guest.

When the president appeared at the entrance a cheer went up from the immense crowd, which enthusiasm was continued along the entire route from the depot to the hotel. The president bowed his acknowledgments. The party were escorted by the First Squadron of Cavalry and a police detail. Many of the buildings and stores along the route were gay with flags, bunting and appropriate mottoes, and the sidewalks, windows and streets were fringed with people anxious to get a view of the president.

After a short rest in the parlors reserved for his use, the president was entertained at a municipal breakfast in the large banqueting room of the hotel. The breakfast lasted about an hour, and at the conclusion the president's party proceeded to the east parlors, where he received the officers of the state and city, federal officers and United States army and navy officers, and the mayors of the several cities in the state.

It was nearly 1 o'clock when the last presentation had been made and then, under escort of cavalry, the president was driven to Faneuil hall, where commencing at 1 o'clock, the chief executive gave a public reception which lasted until 3 o'clock. The afternoon programme included a luncheon at the Vendome, provided by the city, and a drive through the suburbs, including Brooklyn and Cambridge. The city officials, together with a detachment of cavalry, formed the escorting party.

State Banquet.

The president returned from the drive about 5 o'clock, having been driven as far as Brooklyn, where refreshments were served at the residence of Hon. John A. Chandler. After a short rest at the hotel the president attended the banquet given him by the state, at which were present Secretaries Windom and Proctor, Lieutenant Governor Brackett, Mayor Hart, Walker Blaine, Private Secretary Halford and many others. During the evening a concert, complimentary to the president, was given by a band of 100 pieces, on the mall of the commons, and it is estimated that 25,000 people gathered in the neighborhood. The president's party retired at about 10:30, and will leave for Bar Harbor at 9 o'clock this morning.

Shot Himself Dead in a Park.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 7.—A man about 55 years old shot himself dead in Prospect park last evening. The name and address, "Paul Rouse, Morristown, N. J.," was marked on his underclothing.

A New High School Assistant.

The only business of public interest transacted at the last meeting of the board of education, was the election of an assistant high school teacher. From a list of forty applicants, Miss Mary Rose, of Hillsdale, Mich., was chosen. Miss Rose has taught in some of the best public schools of Mich, and has most flattering credentials. Heretofore two instructors have sufficed for the school, but the rapid increase in the number of students has made the engagement of a third absolutely necessary.

Police News.

James Murtough was fined $6.10, and sent to jail for five days this morning, for being drunk and disorderly.

Bernard Gannon on the plea of guilty to assault and battery on the person of Louis Masson, paid $5 and costs in all $14.20.

Every drop of blood in the system passes through both the kidneys and lungs many thousand times in each twenty four hours. This explains why 52 per cent. of the patients of Brompton Hospital for consumptives, London, England have wasp-nested kidney disorders. If the kidneys were in a healthy condition they would expel the waste matter or poisonous acid and prevent the irritation of the lungs. But if diseased they are unable to perform their functions. This explains why Warner's Safe Cure has proved so valuable in cases of lung trouble. It removes the cause.

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. Try it.

Cathartic Pills are Whips

To the liver and bowells, but give no strength. The more you take the more you need. Miles' pills positively strengthen. The longer taken the less required. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Warner's Safe Cure cures both Malaria and kidney disease by taking out of the blood the poisonous malarial germs, and by putting the kidneys in a healthy condition.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Prince Louis received enough presents to start a good-sized pawn shop.

The Eighty-fifth regiment P. V. V. held a reunion at Scottdale Wednesday.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of the president, has gone to Nantucket to visit her sister, who is sick.

The cruiser Atlanta has sailed for New York. She needs changes in boilers and machinery.

Walter Davis, of Hamilton, Ont., fell dead of heart disease in the betting stand at the Buffalo races Wednesday.

A boy named Miller was bitten by a copper snake at his home near New Martinsville, W. Va., and died in a few hours.

The Mississippi authorities are determined to enforce the law, and it is believed that Sullivan will receive the full penalty.

An attachment was placed on the Riverside mill, Providence, R. I., in favor of the National Revere bank, of Boston, for $40,000.

Timothy Van Horn, aged 69 years, has led to the altar Miss Mary Queen, aged 18 years. The happy couple hail from West Virginia.

Mr. Parnell's health has shown signs of impairment, and he has been advised by his physician to go to the south of France to recuperate.

The Centredale Woolen mill, of Centredale, R. I., owned by the Dyerville company, was burned Wednesday. Loss $20,000. Insured.

Mayor Grant has received the first subscription to the projected exhibition of 1892 in the shape of the New York Sun's check for $10,000.

In the libel suit of Col. Crosby against Russell Harrison, the court has limited the time within which defendant must file an answer to ten days.

Advices from Mexico state that El Trempo says that the prisoners confined at San Juanulloa revolted and the troops shot twenty, quelling the uprising.

The man arrested at Scottsboro has not yet been positively identified as the absconding treasurer, Tate. One of the detectives who arrested him has been arrested on an old indictment for burglary.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a fourth dividend of 10 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Fifth National bank, of St. Louis, which [illegible] Nov. 7, 1887.

COKE STRIKE GROWING.

THOUSANDS OF MEN NOW ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE.

Nearly All the Ovens in the Entire District Banked—The Strikers Near Braddock Lose Their Temper and Shoot a Deputy Sheriff—A Conference in Session—The Result Anxiously Awaited.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—The strike in the coke regions is rapidly growing, and if the trouble is not soon adjusted not an oven will be in operation by the end of the week in the entire field. The strikers are most active and the operators just the other way. All the operators have offered the 61-4 per cent. advance, but the majority of the cokers are adverse to accepting the proposition, and they rule the minority. Furnace men are being kept posted. They all have from ten days to two weeks' supply of coke on hand. They will run on as long as possible and then bank their furnaces should the indications point to a long struggle in the coke region. It appears to be pretty generally conceded that the price of coke will be advanced to $1.25, and may be $1.35 upon a resumption of work. A majority of the operators are in favor of this, and say that now is a splendid opportunity to increase the price.

A dispatch from the Galitzin region states that the men there have got their price.

First Blood Spilled.

The strike near Braddock is assuming alarming proportions. An attempt was made Wednesday morning to break the strike at the Carrie furnace by bringing in new men. Several had been driven away in the morning, and at 12:30 p. m. others got off the train at Keating station and were met by deputy sheriffs. The strikers followed and opened fire with a volley of stones. These not having the desired effect, pistols were fired and one of the deputies named J. J. Sweeney, of Allegheny, was shot.

Cokers Out at Greensburg.

GREENSBURG, Aug. 8.—The men employed in the mines and at the coke works along the Youngwood branch of the Southwest railroad have struck. There are probably 1,200 men in all. A few of the men at the Calumet quit work several days ago, but those at the works claimed that they were satisfied with the wages and would not quit. Yesterday morning a number of them stated that they came out on the advice of two of the operators, who claimed that their properties were not safe while the men were working, and asked that they quit until the difficulty could be settled, which would be in a day or two.

The Situation at Scottdale.

SCOTTDALE, Aug. 8.—A conference between the leaders and the Frick, and probably the McClure and Schoonmaker companies was held Wednesday with closed doors. While the conference is looked upon by the interested men here as a good omen, few of them think an immediate settlement will be effected for the reason that the advance offered is not regarded as high enough. It is reported that the McClure Coke company has asked for a compromise on a 10 per cent. advance, but this, it is said, will also be refused. The meeting which was held there yesterday was one of the largest ever held in the coke region. It is estimated that at least 10,000 men are here from all over the region.

A Hungarian interpreter reports in his native tongue to his countrymen what the English speaking strikers say. The meeting opened at 1 o'clock in a field about a mile from town. The Hungarians and Slavs are the most enthusiastic of the crowd, as is evidenced by the cheers their interpreter receives when he has finished talking; when the telegram from the Gallitzin region announcing that the men there had got their price was read, the crowd almost went wild. The strikers take this as an indication that they are to get the price which they ask for. It is said that Schoonmaker and others say if Frick enters into an agreement with his men, the others can get their men to go in at an advantageous price.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St N. Y.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

STATE OF OHIO, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, April 1st, 1889.

I, SAMUEL E. KEMP, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania has complied in all respects with the laws of this State, relating to such Insurance Companies, and is authorized to transact its appropriate business of LIFE INSURANCE in this State, in accordance with law, until the first day of April of the year next succeeding the date hereof. The condition and business of said Company on the thirty-first day of December, of the year next preceding the date hereof, is shown by the statement, under oath, required by Section 284, Revised Statutes of Ohio, to be as follows:

Aggregate amount of available Assets	$10,721,169 17
Aggregate amount of liabilities (except capital), including re-insurance, and special accumulations	11,933,706 80
General surplus on policy-holders' account,	1,787,762 37
Capital Stock,	
Amount of Income for the year	3,353,753 15
Amount of Expenditures for the year	2,220,388 22

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused my official Seal to be affixed, the day and year first above written.
(SEAL) SAMUEL E. KEMP Superintendent of Ins

J. W. IREDELL, Jr., Gen'l Manager,
OHIO, KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE,
Office: S. E. Cor. Fifth & Vine Sts.,
CINCINNATI, - - - - OHIO
Chas. H. Garrigues, Agent at Massillon, O

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What is going on here now?

Our annual summer clearance sales, which means bargains by the hundreds.

Thousands of yards of Dress Goods, full of tone style and effectiveness, worth $1.25 and $1.50; going at 75 cents.

Special 50c. and 25c. DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

These prices have been made "catch-all" prices for thousands and thousands of yards of goods that sold at twice and even three times the money early in the season—choice, wide and effective goods. Send for samples.

Our Wash-Goods Prices

Have lost all their starch only the shadows of their former selves, and just in the midst of the WASH-GOODS Season.

Anderson's celebrated Ginghams reduced to 25 cents a yard, as a bargain starter. The same story in the Challie departments. All our stock reduced to half. Nice and new ones marked at "clearance prices." 50c. Zephyr Gingham Side Bands at 25 cents. 35c and 40c Zephyrs at 20c. 25c and 30c Zephyrs at 15c. Finest French Satines at 25c. 30c Satines at 15c and 18c.

Write to our mail order department. Mention this paper.

BOGGS & BUHL,
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STRAW HATS,
CRUSH HATS.
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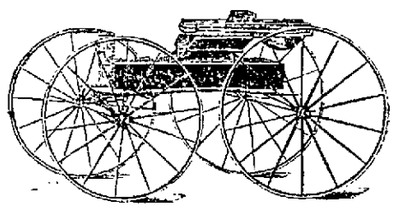
FRENCH FLANNEL & OUTING SHIRTS.

Fine Jersey Shirts for $1.50, worth $2.50.
The Finest and Largest Line of Full Dress Ties and Shirts in the city.
Base Ball and Tennis Belts, Tennis Blazers, Athletic, Rowing and Bathing Suits.

Perry H. Young,

—MAKER OF—

WAGONS & CARRIAGES.



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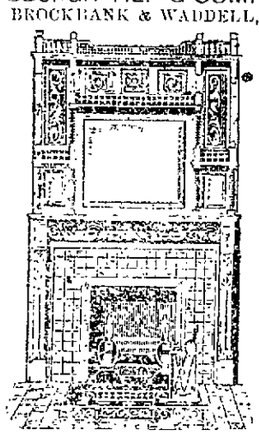
BROCKBANK & WADDELL,



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Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Ohio.

TAXATION.

AMENDMENT NO. 1.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That a proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1889, to amend section 2 of Article XII, of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, so that it shall read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the assessment of taxes for the support of the state and for all governments; but taxes shall be uniform on all subjects of taxation, property belonging to the United States used exclusively for public worship, institutions used purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual, may, by general laws be exempted from taxation; and the value of all property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published, as may be directed by law.

SECTION 2. At such election those electors desiring to vote for such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Taxation Amendment—Yes," and those opposed to such amendment may have placed upon their ballots the words "Taxation Amendment—No."

SECTION 3. This amendment shall take effect on the first day of January, 1890.

FILBERT L. LAMPSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEO. F. DAVIS,
President pro tem. of the Senate.
Adopted April 9, 1889.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO, } ss.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Daniel J. Ryan, secretary of state of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1889, taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1889.

(SEAL)
DANIEL J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Louisa C. Strobel, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 23d day of July, 1889.

W. J. STROBEL,
8-3t Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of John Ewalt, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 11th day of July, 1889.

TOBIAS SCHOTT,
5-3t Administrator

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of Sarah Newsteter, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated, the 16th day of July, 1889.

JOHN R. WALTER,
Executor.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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